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## OPEC experts discuss dollar decline

VIENNA, Nov. 14 (R) — Economic Experts from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met here Tuesday to discuss the decline of the dollar and the possibility of raising oil prices.

OPEC sources said the decline of the U.S. currency was a key issue at the meeting, which is expected to last until the end of the week. The commission was working on proposals on oil pricing to put to a ministerial conference of the 13-member body in Abu Dhabi next month, the sources said.

There is strong pressure inside OPEC to scrap the dollar as a price-setting currency and replace it with a basket of currencies for future oil pricing.

The dollar's decline is estimated to have cut OPEC revenue by about 15 per cent since oil prices were frozen in January last year.

An OPEC spokesman said none of the commission's recommendations would be made public. "It's an internal meeting, nothing will come out," he said.

The commission was expected to scrutinize President Carter's moves to prop up the U.S. currency very closely. OPEC sources say a decision to change the pricing system could be influenced by any sign that President Carter's prescription for the dollar is working.

OPEC countries are divided about the size of a future rise in basic oil prices.

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest exporter, has opposed any rise since 1977 and also opposed abandoning the dollar pricing system.

Some countries, including Iran, are believed to favor a price rise in the order of 10 per cent while others, including the Libyans, Iraq and Algeria favor a much bigger increase.

## Asnag says 500,000 fled Aden to Sanaa

SANAA, Nov. 14 (R) — North Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdullah al-Asnag told reporters Monday night that about half a million people had fled South Yemen because of terrorism and sought refuge in his country.

He also charged that the rulers in the neighboring country were persecuting the tribes and killing their chiefs in an effort to end the tribal society and alter its identity.

He said he cited figures compiled by United Nations officials in Sanaa on the number of refugees still coming to North Yemen.

## Zia: Talks with Fahd very useful

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 14 (AP) — Pakistani President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq said Tuesday he had "very useful" talks with Crown Prince Fahd.

He was speaking to reporters at Islamabad Airport on returning from an eight-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He said he exchanged "some ideas and thoughts and discussed the mutual relationship between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan."

Zia said he also had talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"As far as the general concepts on the Middle East problem are concerned, we have the same views," he said. His meeting with Arafat lasted three hours.



EID CONGRATULATIONS: King Khalid receives members of the Saudi community in Switzerland who congratulated him on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha. (Bottom) Crown Prince Fahd at the annual reception in Mina.



## Cyprus president commutes death term of Palestinians

NICOSIA, Nov. 14 (Agencies) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus Tuesday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of two Palestinians who assassinated a prominent Egyptian newspaper editor here last February.

The announcement came only a few hours before Samir Muhammad Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmad Ali, 26, were due to be hanged in Nicosia's central prison at dawn Wednesday.

An official announcement said Kyprianou made a difficult decision to spare the lives of the two Palestinians, taking into account the political situation and "broader interests of Cyprus."

The two Palestinians were convicted last April of the premeditated murder of Yusef Sebael, editor of Egypt's authoritative "Al-Ahram" newspaper and a close confidant of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Sebael was shot in the lobby of a Nicosia hotel on Feb. 18.

The killing set the stage for a bloody shootout at Limassol Airport the next day in which 15 Egyptian commandos were killed by Cypriot National Guardsmen while attempting to storm a Cyprus Airways plane commandeered by the two Palestinians.

The murder and aftermath led to a sharp deterioration of relations between Cyprus and Egypt. Diplomatic links were severed and President Sadat subsequently refused to recognize Kyprianou as president of Cyprus, describing him as "a political dwarf."

Kyprianou's decision to spare the lives of the two assassins was expected to exacerbate relations between Egypt and Cyprus further. The two Palestinians originally were to be executed on June 27, but the hanging was postponed three times.

Tuesday's official announcement said Kyprianou based his decision on the following reasons: — "The current developments and the wider interests of Cyprus, which is currently waging a struggle for survival."

— "Observations by the supreme court that the repeal of emergency in this case could possibly be unconstitutional because of a de facto abolition of the death sentence on Cyprus."

— "Appeals by a large number of governments and authoritative international organizations."

The sources of the appeals were not identified. The statement said the president had reached his decision with great difficulty and that exercising his prerogative of mercy had gone against his original intention.

The announcement noted that "the death sentence has not been carried out in Cyprus for the past 15 years." Cyprus has stated before international conferences it is considering abolishing the death sentence and the presidential decision should consequently be placed in this context," the government announcement added.

The announcement added that Kyprianou "wants to reiterate his strong denunciation of the crime committed (by the two Palestinians) and of international terrorism in general."

(Continued on back page)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter greeted King Hassan of Morocco at the White House Tuesday, hoping to woo the moderate Arab monarch to support Egypt's plans for a peace treaty with Israel.

"You have shown great courage in trying to retain the cohesion of the Arab world and, at the same time, be forceful in your expression of support for the peace initiative taken by President Sadat a year ago when he went to Jerusalem."

He was criticized by many but he was praised and supported by you. I know your beneficent influence in the future will help our nation and those of us struggling for peace ultimately achieve success," Carter told the king at his arrival ceremony.

Although he supported Sadat's original trip to Jerusalem, Hassan has thus far refused to endorse the bargain Sadat struck at Camp David. In his brief response to Carter, Hassan made no mention of Middle East policies. He

## Egyptian-Israeli peace talks at turning point, says Sadat

ISMAILIA, Egypt Nov. 14 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat declared Tuesday the peace talks with Israel are "at a turning point" and disclosed he is sending his vice president to Washington with a message for U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak was expected to leave for Washington Wednesday. His trip would demonstrate "Egypt's determination to reach a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict," Sadat told reporters.

"We have reached a turning point. If the other side does not respond, well, this will be their responsibility before the whole world," Sadat stated.

Asked what he meant by turning point, Sadat replied: "It means a lot." He declined to elaborate, but ruled out a rupture of the peace talks, which began almost five weeks ago.

"I am not speaking today of suspending talks," he said.

Sadat said Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, was on his way to Cairo for consultations "and he will be returning to Washington."

Sadat declined to reveal contents of the message that Mubarak would be carrying to Carter. But the Egyptian leader said he had given another message for Carter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Sadat spoke after a closed meeting with local members of his National Democratic Party (NDP). According to some of the participants, Sadat appeared to have formulated a new demand in the talks.

The main sticking point in Washington has been Egypt's insistence that a peace treaty with Israel be bound to a commitment on speedy talks on the future of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel has rejected this, saying the two sets of talks should be separate. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin said at the weekend that Israel was willing to negotiate over the West Bank issue.

One source at Tuesday's meeting here reported Sadat said he wanted a linkage between the return of the Gaza Strip and the restoration of

Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai. "This is the least we will accept," Sadat was reported as saying, but it would be "the first step in a comprehensive settlement."

"Our case is very clear," Sadat was quoted as saying. "If the treaty is not linked to Gaza at least, then it will not be acceptable to us."

Sadat told the meeting: "In 1967, they (Israel) took Sinai and Gaza from us and it is essential that Gaza must return with Sinai so that it may be a beginning for a comprehensive and just settlement."

"I will not leave Gaza. It is ours. We have ethics. The West Bank is Palestine's problem. We want peace and the vice-president will explain this to Carter," he was quoted as saying.

Carter, after a weekend of telephone contacts with both

Sadat and Begin, said in a television interview Monday that both sides were being stubborn. "I just don't know what will happen about it," Carter said. "We just pray that agreements will be reached."

In a related development, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan Tuesday returned home from the stalled peace talks in Washington and said Israel's cabinet would be discussing new U.S. ideas on the negotiations.

"We do not deny that there is agreement to go ahead not only with a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel but also to make progress towards reaching autonomy on the West Bank," Dayan told reporters at the airport.

"But we want this done in a way for living together and not be kicked out of the area," Dayan, who is scheduled to

attend two meetings of the Israeli cabinet, said ministers would discuss the new American ideas passed on to Begin by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York Monday.

Dayan said he had not brought with him any draft text of an agreement but he said most points for a peace treaty with Israel had already been agreed.

Israel's other chief negotiator in the talks at Blair House in Washington, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, has stayed there to continue meetings with Egyptian negotiators.

Returning to the West Bank autonomy problem, Dayan said:

"We will not agree to this being linked in a mechanical way to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Each of the two things (Continued on back page)

## Clashes return to capital

## Iran oil workers end strike



ON PATROL: Iranian troops patrolling a Tehran street Tuesday.

TEHRAN, Nov. 14 (Agencies) — Iran's 37,000 oil industry workers Tuesday ended a crippling two-week-old walk-out.

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said that strike leaders agreed to order a return to work after receiving assurances from the Shah, through his representatives, that he would agree to their political demands. These were listed as the restoration of civilian government, release of all political detainees and an end to martial law, imposed Sept. 8 in Tehran and 12 other cities.

One of the strikers' key demands was the expulsion of all foreigners working in the oil industry. But whether this demand will actually be met was not clear and appeared highly unlikely. The oil industry on which Iran's economy is built, could not operate without the thousands of foreign experts.

NIOC spokesman Nezamuddin Mozayeni reported workers flocking back to the oil fields in the southwestern Khuzestan province and at the refinery in Abadan, the biggest in the world. He said that production, which last week dipped to a paltry 950,000 a day, was back up to three million barrels late Tuesday and increasing. Normal daily production is six million barrels, with 5.4 million for export and the remainder meeting domestic needs.

However, NIOC officials said it will take several days before oil wells can be phased back to full production.

The Abadan refinery was soon back to full normal daily operation processing 500,000 barrels. At the giant Kharg Island loading terminal in the Gulf where 40 supertankers had

stacked up during the strike, loading was also reported to be almost back to normal.

Clashes in Tehran

Meanwhile violence erupted in Tehran Tuesday for the first time in more than a week as small groups of anti-government demonstrators fought running battles with troops in the city's crowded Bazaar district.

There were no official reports on the clashes but eyewitnesses said troops had opened fire with rifles and machine-guns and that two bodies were seen lying in the streets of the Bazaar area.

The Bazaar had been closed for more than a week in a protest by shop-keepers against deaths in the riots of Nov. 4 and 5.

The witnesses said Tuesday's clashes were started when youths put a bomb under an army truck.

Five leading Iranian opposition groups Monday night accused the government in a statement of deliberately fomenting the recent violence as a pretext for establishing a military regime.

Opposition political sources meanwhile said that informal discussions were under way on (Continued on back page)

## At White House meeting

## Carter lauds Hassan's courage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter greeted King Hassan of Morocco at the White House Tuesday, hoping to woo the moderate Arab monarch to support Egypt's plans for a peace treaty with Israel.

"You have shown great courage in trying to retain the cohesion of the Arab world and, at the same time, be forceful in your expression of support for the peace initiative taken by President Sadat a year ago when he went to Jerusalem."

He was criticized by many but he was praised and supported by you. I know your beneficent influence in the future will help our nation and those of us struggling for peace ultimately achieve success," Carter told the king at his arrival ceremony.

Although he supported Sadat's original trip to Jerusalem, Hassan has thus far refused to endorse the bargain Sadat struck at Camp David. In his brief response to Carter, Hassan made no mention of Middle East policies. He

praised Carter for his human rights policy, which he said is a "big encouragement" to small countries like Morocco, which "have only our faith and our rights."

The 49-year-old monarch, is opening a two-day state visit here, his first in 11 years. He arrived at Andrews Air Force Base Monday and was greeted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Carter was expected to seek Hassan's views on how to end the latest impasse in the five week-old Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty talks.

In an interview published Monday, Hassan said he was told by Sadat that Carter had offered U.S. guarantees to ensure full Arab authority in the territories.

But U.S. officials said Carter has made no such promises and dismissed Hassan's interpretation of the American position as a problem of semantics.

Hassan is one of the few Arab leaders whose assessment of the requirements for a Middle East peace and of the

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## Public Security thanked

## Fawaz, aide praise RSAF during Hajj

JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz and his deputy Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen have thanked Prince Sultan, the minister of defense and aviation, for the services rendered by the Royal Saudi Air Force during the pilgrimage.

In a telegram, the two princes said that helicopters were helpful in traffic control, besides maintaining general security and order.

The princes sent a similar telegram to Gen. Fayez Al-Awli, director of Public Security, expressing deep appreciation of the efforts exerted by different departments. They had worked round the clock.

**Security**  
JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Minister of the Interior

Prince Naif has thanked Public Security personnel for their work during the pilgrimage.

In a telegram to Gen. Fayez Al-Awli, director of Public Security, the minister said that the sincere efforts of security officials testified to their utter faith in the sublime message of the pilgrimage and a deep sense of the important role they had to play.

Their efforts also reflected their loyalty to their sovereign and the homeland. The prince was proud of the colossal achievements of the pilgrimage.

**Lebanon**  
JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Dr. Omar Museikah, secretary-general of the Lebanese Council of Ministers and leader of his country's pil-

grimage delegation, has thanked Crown Prince Fahd for the facilities provided.

Museikah said that the Crown Prince had repeated the Kingdom's keen desire to see unity, peace and stability in Lebanon.

## African, Arab, Indian

## Fahd sees pilgrim heads

JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday received leaders of pilgrimage missions, including Hussein Abdullah, member of the Supreme Military Command Council, and leader of Nigeria's pilgrimage mission, accompanied

by the Nigerian Ambassador. He also received Hajj Ibrahim Said, principal of the Islamic School, head of the pilgrimage delegation, and Emir of Hajj in Gambia.

Later in the day, the prince received Abdul Kamel Al-Raghawi, minister of commerce and industry and head of the Moroccan pilgrimage mission, accompanied by the Moroccan ambassador.

He also received Fadul Rahman, minister of energy and chief of the Indian pilgrimage mission, with the Indian ambassador.

He then received Abdul Sattar Al-Sayyed, the Syrian minister of endowments and head of the Syrian pilgrimage mission, as well as Abdul Sattar Al-Jawari, the minister of Endowments and head of the Iraqi pilgrimage mission.

The meetings were attended by Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie.

## King Hussein congratulated

JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has cabled his congratulations to King Hussein of Jordan on his birthday.

The cable read: "On Your Majesty's birthday, I am pleased to send to you, on behalf of King Khaled and myself, sincere greetings and best wishes for the personal well-being of Your Majesty and for further progress and prosperity for the brotherly people of Jordan."

He had said that Saudi Arabia was prepared to do everything possible to restore normal conditions in Lebanon and to enable the government to reassert its authority, so Lebanon could set an example of co-existence by different communities.



INSPECTS: Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah inspects National Guard positions at the Holy Places during the pilgrimage. To his left is Minister of Municipal and Local Affairs Prince Majed. Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteeb is behind him.

## Under \$16 million contract

## Finns to build Mujama water unit

HELSINKI, Nov. 14 (AP) — A Finnish firm has won a 65-million-mark (\$16 million) deal to build water desalination and purification plant in Mujama.

## Textile industry recommended for Kingdom

JEDDAH, Nov. 14 — The Industrial Research and Development Center has recommended the Kingdom manufacture textiles. "Okaz" reported Tuesday.

In cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the center published a report indicating that by 1982 local industry could have the majority of the market in Saudi Arabia.

"Okaz" also quoted the center as saying that from 1971 to 1975, 26 million square meters of buildings were put up in the Kingdom, mostly by traditional methods. It called for development of the industry by using more red bricks, precast concrete and modern designs.

the company announced Tuesday.

The unit, to be finished by July 19, will produce 3.8 million-gallons of drinking water a day for the city of about 10,000 inhabitants.

According to the bid equipment to be provided by American Aeronautics Water Systems, while the Finnish contractors, Yleinen Insinööri Toim, are responsible for

planning, construction of buildings and manpower.

It was announced Monday that Catalytic Inc. and Kuljian Corp. both based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will provide engineering and management services for a desalination plant at Jubail.

To be completed in 1983, the plant will produce 210 million gallons of drinking water and 1,000 megawatts of electrical power a day.

## SUDI PRESS REVIEW

"Sudi" said that the Saudi position on peace is based on Saudi history, embodiment of the aspirations of millions of Muslims throughout the world. Saudi emphasis on Jerusalem is a continuation of the course laid by King Abdul Aziz.

Two Prince Fahd's words during the Baghdad summit conference and the exhortation of religious leaders here to Islamic solidarity and the restoration of Jerusalem represented a position no longer subject to debate; it deserves admiration and respect that was seen at Baghdad when the Kingdom was instrumental in uniting the Arab states.

"Okaz" said that peace will not be attained without full recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and the creation of an independent state in their territory.

Arabs, look to the world to help. The world had taken a number of resolutions and should now be able to sweep away all the obstacles that stand in the way of implementing Arab demands if peace and justice are to be restored.

Arabs want their land and want to see the Palestinians return through compelling Israel to accept and carry out those resolutions.

## 40 Japan firms view downstream operation

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (E) — Nearly 40 Japanese firms will join the Mitsubishi group in organizing a corporation here for a feasibility study on a possible 50-50 joint Saudi-Japanese petrochemical plant near Jubail, International Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The Japanese government had pledged its backing for the project when Prime Minister Fukuda visited Saudi Arabia in September.

Mitsubishi plans to set up the new firm, Saudi Petrochemical Development Company, with a capital of 500 million yen (\$2.6 million).

The project, likely to cost over 300 billion yen (\$1.6 billion) calls for construction of a 300,000-ton-a-year ethylene center and two plants making various derivatives by 1985.

The ministry officials said the government was considering supplying about half of Japanese investments necessary for the project from its Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

## Al-Ahsa charity sits Wednesday under governor

AL-AHSA, Nov. 14 (SPA) — Al-Ahsa Philanthropic Society will meet this Wednesday under the chairmanship of Prince Muhammad bin Fahd bin Jalawi, the governor of Al-Ahsa.

A chairman and permanent delegates will be elected.

Invitations have been addressed to local residents.

It will be the first session since the society's creation. It looks after the welfare of local people.

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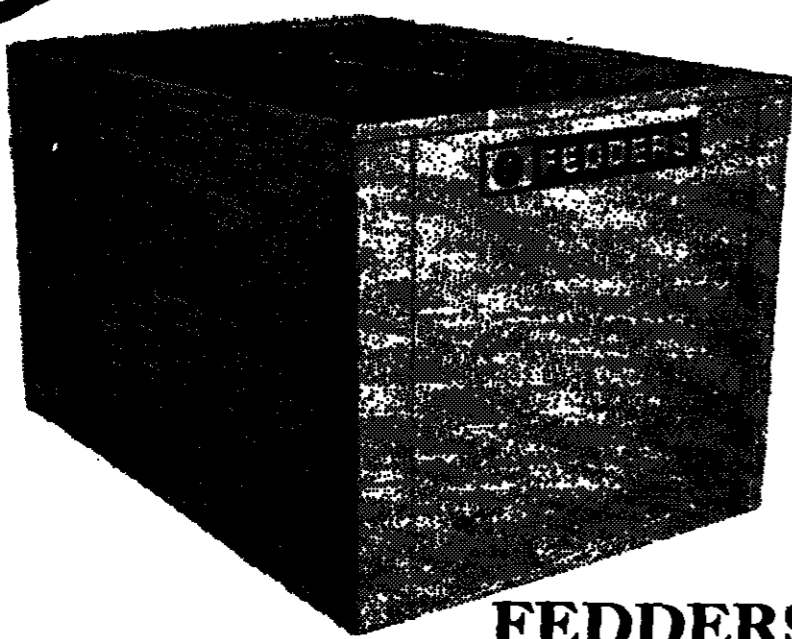
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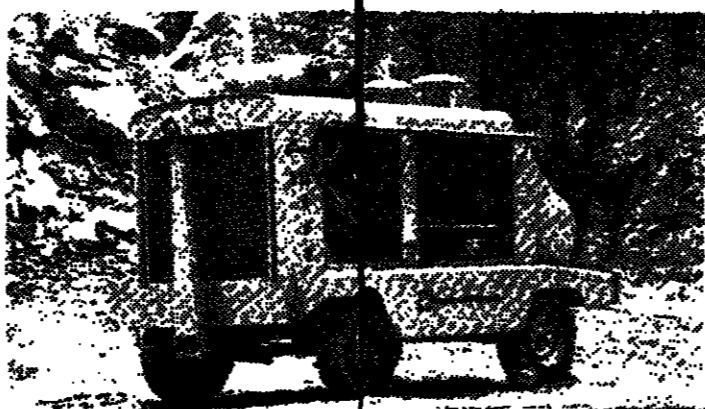
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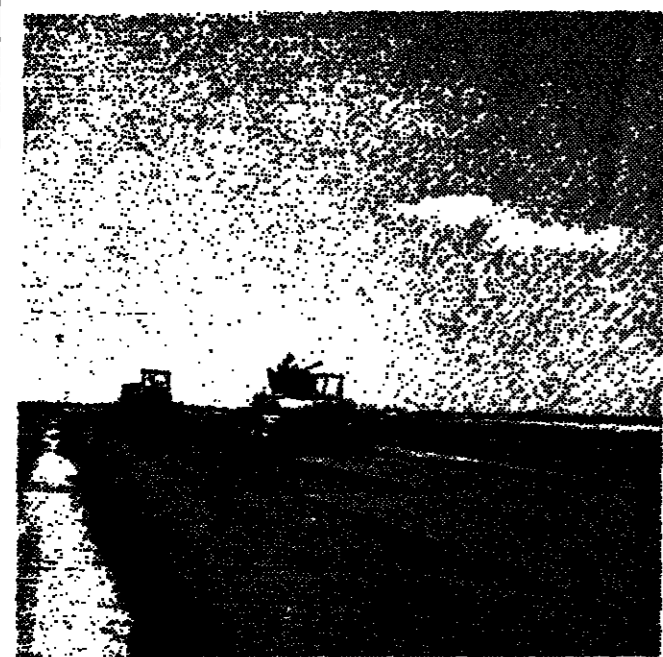
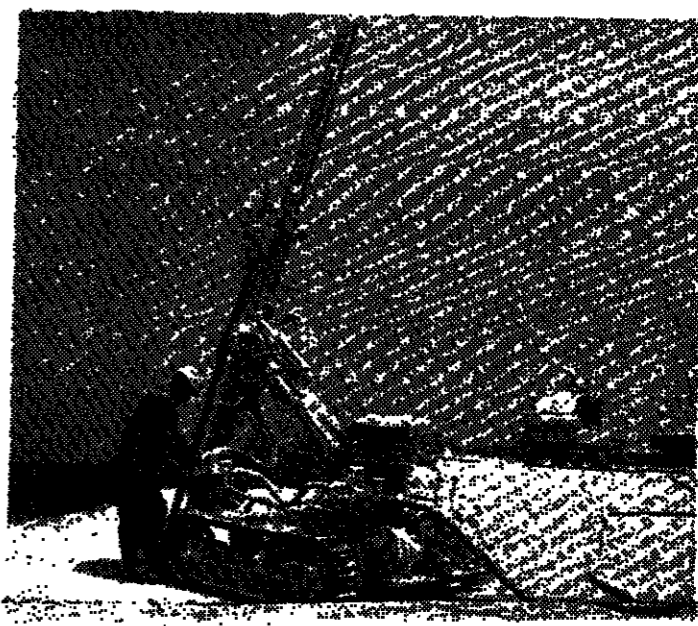
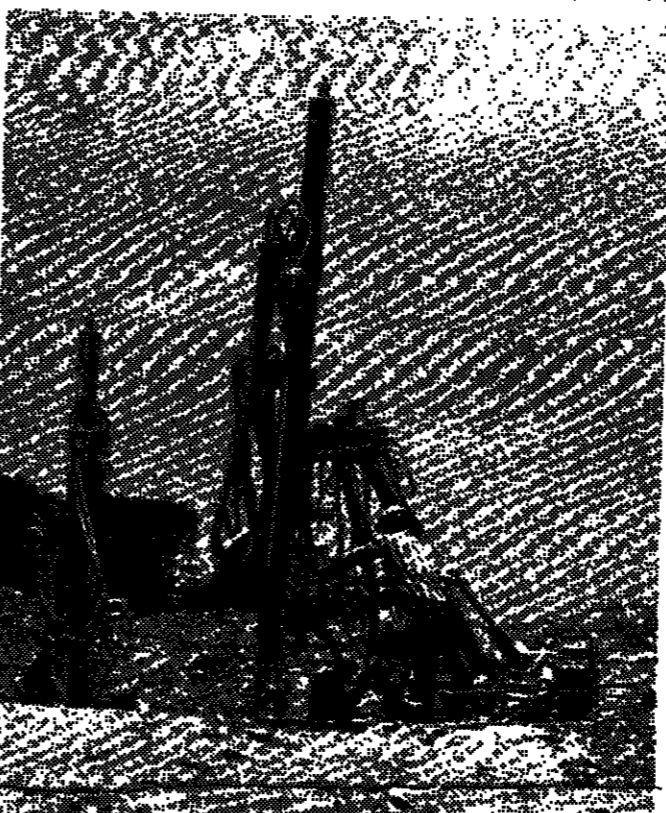


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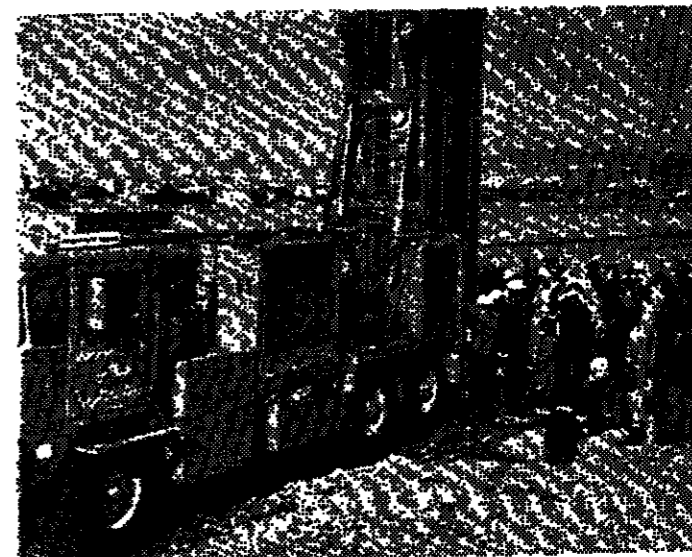
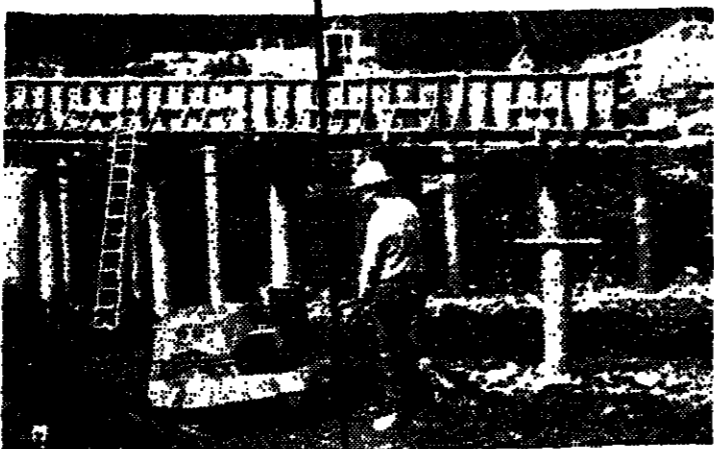
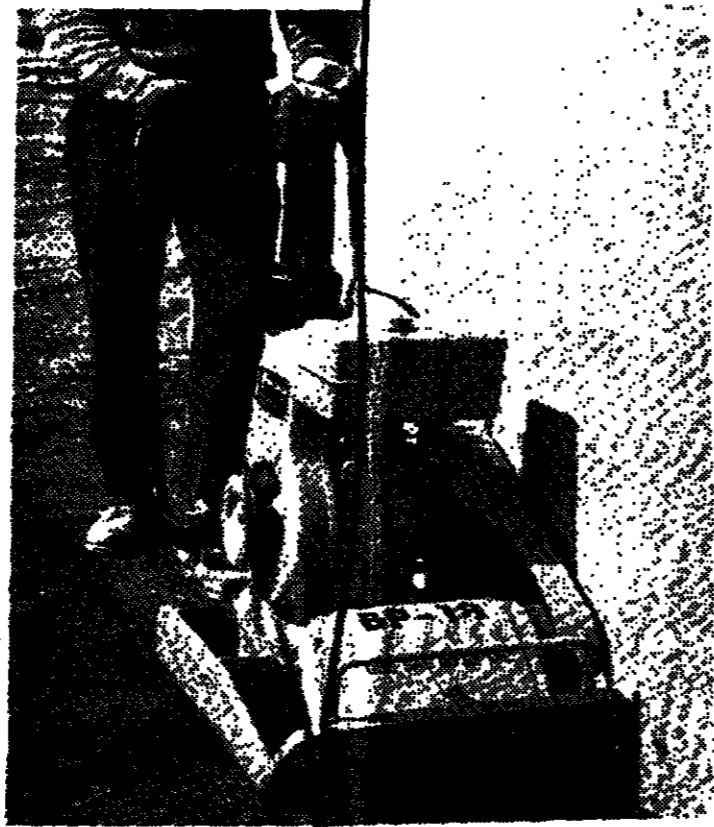


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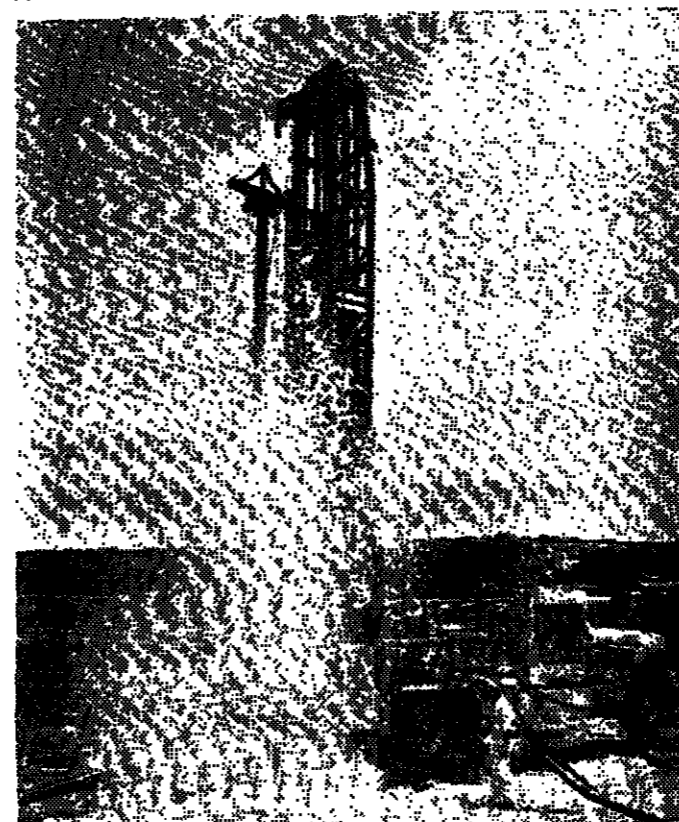
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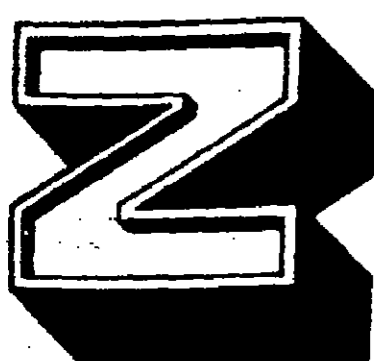
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## Jews plan worldwide holiday to mark Jerusalem occupation

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Jewish Agency has announced plans to make the anniversary of Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem a Jewish holiday throughout the world.

## Israel warns Palestinians against meetings in public

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14 (R)—The Israeli military government has warned Palestinian mayors on the occupied West Bank it will ban public meetings if they continue to incite anti-Israel feelings, military sources said Tuesday.

## Sniper fire exchanged in Beirut

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (R)—Lebanese nationalists and rightists Tuesday reported casualties in sniper fire incidents in Beirut's traditional combat zones.

The right-wing Phalangist radio claimed that Syrian troops opened fire on the eastern district of Tabaria, wounding a youth and a girl in separate incidents.

The Nasserites movement (al-Murabitoon) said two civilians were wounded in the city center and a third in the Shiyah-Ain Rummaneh sector by rightist sniper fire.

Earlier at the United Nations, Lebanese Ambassador Chassan Tousti appealed Monday for urgent aid for his strife-torn country.

He said one-third of the population was displaced. One million persons were refugees, he told the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

"Everyone should come to the aid of my people," he said.

Israel occupied East Jerusalem, which includes Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest shrines, on June 7, 1967. The anniversary in the Hebrew calendar is celebrated in Jerusalem with festivals and parades.

Dulzin said Jewish communities around the world would hold celebrations on the anniversary, which falls on May 25 next year.

No nation has recognized Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and the Arabs demand its return to Arab control as a condition for peace.

"There is no doubt Jerusalem will remain united forever," he claimed. "Jerusalem isn't just the capital of the Jewish state, but the capital of all the Jewish people."

The sources said the warning followed a meeting of mayors in Nablus nearly two weeks ago attended by 5,000 Palestinians which they said had turned into an anti-Israeli rally.

Israeli military government officials banned political meetings in the West Bank after the

area was occupied in 1967, but turned a blind eye to public gatherings following last September's Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

The sources said the West Bank mayors were told they need a special permit for any public meeting to discuss their political future, but all gatherings would be banned if they started inciting against Israel.

## M.E. Briefs

● MOSCOW: — Two Soviet warships are to make an "official" visit to the Turkish port city of Istanbul, Tass reported Tuesday. The Soviet news agency said the cruiser "Dzerzhinsky" and destroyer "Reshitely", from the Soviet Union's Black Sea fleet, would be in port of Istanbul until next Monday.

● VIENNA: — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit discussed technical and scientific cooperation with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Marescu in Bucharest Tuesday, the Agerpres news agency reported.

Agerpres said agreement was reached on collaboration in the building of an oil refinery in Turkey in the machine building industries, in transport and agriculture.

● UNITED NATIONS: — Morocco has accused Algeria of kidnapping Saharan refugees people the Algerian army had kidnapped from the disputed Western Sahara and other Africans who had fled the drought-stricken Sahel area. "A cruel fate was inflicted on 5,000 compatriots from the Saharan region who were abducted and mixed with people of other origins in the Tindouf (Algeria) camps," Moroccan delegate Ali Skalli told the General Assembly's 150-nation Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

● TEL AVIV: — Former Prime Minister Golda Meir is in stable condition, but she developed an internal infection Monday, and is running a slight temperature of 100 degrees, a spokesman for Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital said.

## Sharon explains plan for new Jewish city

TEL AVIV, Nov. 14 (AP)—Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday that the Jewish city he proposed to build in the occupied Gaza Strip "will not be established" at the expense of a plan to resettle Palestinian refugees.

Israel television reported that the proposed city is to be built on "government lands" on which the military government had planned to resettle about 60,000 Palestinian refugees.

Reports of the planned city leaked out over the weekend, and opposition parties attacked the project as ill-timed and a threat to peace negotiations with Egypt.

According to the television, the military government wants to relocate Palestinians now

living in refugee camps on about 4,000 acres between Rafah and Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip, 60 miles south of Tel Aviv.

The television quoted military sources as saying Sharon's plan will torpedo their proposal.

But Sharon, who also heads the ministerial committee for settlement, told Israel television, "there's enough room to resettle the refugees and build the urban center."

The cabinet has not taken any action on the proposal. Sharon said only about 500 acres had been slated for new neighborhoods for the refugees.

He said the existing Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip could not survive unless they are reinforced.

## U.S. trying to revive negotiations on Cyprus

UNITED STATES, Nov. 14 (AP)—The U.S. State Department is trying to revive negotiations between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders that have been stalled for more than 18 months, informed sources said.

Matthew Nimetz, counselor of the U.S. State Department, conferred last Friday with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, under whose auspices the last six rounds of inter-communal talks since 1975 have been held.

Nimetz also talked separately with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash, both of whom were in New York for the General Assembly's annual Cyprus debate which ended last

Thursday. Security Council debate, requested by the Cyprus U.N. delegation, which is expected to begin on Wednesday. Rolandis also conferred Tuesday with Waldheim.

U.N. and U.S. spokesmen have remained tight-lipped about the reported American initiative, confirming only the fact that Nimetz had called on the secretary-general.

Denkash said that if the U.S. had any new proposals, they would be passed on first to Waldheim who would then decide whether a basis existed for trying to revive the inter-communal talks.

Further details are thought likely to emerge after the conclusion of the Council debate, in which the Cypriot delegation is expected to press for implementation of previous U.N. resolutions calling, among other things, for the withdrawal of Turkish troops that have occupied the northern part of the island since July 1974.

Waldheim, in his latest report on the Cyprus situation published on Nov. 3, said that progress toward a settlement might require a "fresh look at some of the negotiating methods" used so far.

The secretary-general also said there was a "significant measure of common ground" regarding suggestions he had made for dealing with certain concrete problems, such as the future of the largely deserted town of Varosha.

## George Habash visits Moscow

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (R)—George Habash, leader of the PLO, is visiting the Soviet Union, PFLP sources in Beirut said Tuesday.

They said Dr. Habash left Beirut for Moscow Monday, accompanied by Ahmed Yamani and Tayssir Qubaa members of the PFLP political bureau.

Dr. Habash was last in the Soviet capital five years ago. The PFLP leader visited Cuba in April.

## Syria, Iraq to announce 'advanced form of unity'

BEIRUT, Nov. 14 (R)—An "advanced form of unity" between Syria and Iraq will be proclaimed during a projected visit by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Bak to Damascus, the newspaper "al-Safir" said here Tuesday.

The paper quoted "authoritative Iraqi sources" for its report. It said Saddam Hussein, deputy chairman of the Iraqi ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), told some Arab officials: "Syria and Iraq may be regarded as one state."

He was also quoted as saying: "If we feel there is any threat to Syria, we shall intervene to prevent it even if it means using our armed forces. Our Syrian brothers will do the same if they feel there is danger for us here in Baghdad."

Last month, Syrian President Hafez Assad and President Bak signed a "national charter for joint action" setting up a joint higher political committee which will meet in Damascus on Dec. 1.

Breznev in the Kremlin, appeared to have slimmed down considerably.

Boumediene, 53, had last been seen in public in Algeria in late September. Diplomatic sources in Paris have given considerable credence to reports that he was suffering from a serious facial problem, of unknown nature, which had caused temporary paralysis of one side of his face, and possibly of an arm.

APS said that Boumediene sent an official message to the Soviet leaders as his aircraft left Soviet air space, in which he expressed his "most sincere personal thanks and my profound gratitude for the particular solicitude and the constant attention" shown to him and his delegation during the stay.

There were apparently no official ceremonies on his return to Algeria.

## UNESCO panel okays anti-Israel motion

ARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—A UNESCO committee has approved a resolution sponsored by Jordan and 19 other Arab states condemning Israel's archaeological excavations in Jerusalem and demanding termination of sanctions against the Zionist state.

The vote by the committee on culture and communications was 59-22 with eight abstentions. The United States, Israel and other western European nations voted against the resolution.

The resolution, presented to the committee only Monday morning, will be debated in plenary session after Nov. 23, the final days of UNESCO's 20th general conference.

## Blumenthal expected in Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, Nov. 14 (R)—U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal arrives on Sunday for talks on oil prices and economic cooperation between the U.S. and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the official Emirates News Agency reported Tuesday.

Blumenthal's visit to the UAE, is part of a tour which will also take him to Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait and is mainly designed to persuade them to hold down oil price increases.

All four are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

## Iranians attack car of American oil official

AHWAZ, Iran, Nov. 14 (R)—The car of the American manager of the Oil Services Company of Iran (OSCO) was hit by a firebomb in this oil town Monday, but he was not hurt, OSCO sources said Tuesday.

They told Reuters the firebomb was thrown into the car of George Link from a hostile crowd as he left for work. His driver suffered burns.

Link refused to talk to reporters Tuesday.

OSCO sources said the attack might have been made because Link was what they termed a "restraining influence" on foreign employees wanting to leave Iran, and the attackers might have been trying to create more panic.

Iranian strikers in the oil industry have been demanding the expulsion of all foreign oil workers, of whom OSCO employees number about 500.

Meanwhile a Canadian embassy spokesman in Tehran Tuesday night denied reports in Canada that the embassy was quietly encouraging Canadians to leave Iran because of the current political crisis.

"We are officially advising anyone to leave," he told Reuters.

"If companies decide they want to move out independently, we are not standing in their way."

Several other Western embassies, including the British and American, are taking the same stand.

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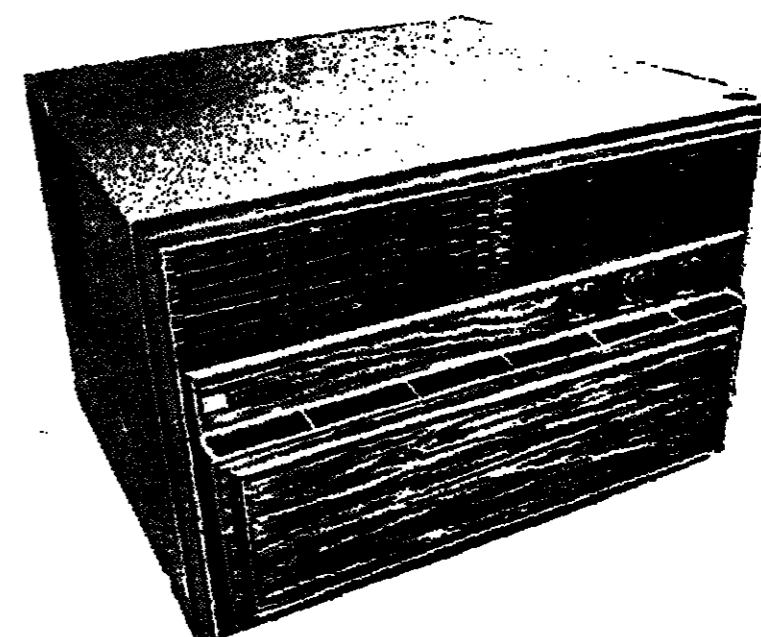
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# Australia furious at bugging of its Moscow embassy

CANBERRA, Nov. 14 (R)—Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told Parliament Tuesday that electronic spying devices had been found in the Australian Embassy in Moscow. He showed reporters one of the matchbox-sized bugs.

## Berliners take U.S. army plan to court in D.C.

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—A group of West Berliners has upset the city's tranquil relations with the U.S. army by suing to halt construction of a military housing project.

The Americans want to build multi-story apartments to house single enlisted men who now live in two leased, German-owned barracks which the army calls substandard.

But Germans opposing the project say construction will destroy what has been a rural preserve on the outskirts of Berlin for nearly 1,000 years.

The group has asked the district court in Washington, D.C., to intervene on the basis of the Environmental Policy Act. A ruling is expected to rule on whether the law applies in Berlin, which is nominally under American occupation.

When the suit was filed in Washington, the Pentagon halted construction on the project which is funded and being built by Germans and will be leased to the Americans.

## Disney standard bearer celebrates half century

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (R)—A film star who solved the secret of eternal youth got red carpet treatment from the Los Angeles City Council Monday before leaving by train for a White House party.

Mickey Mouse—or at least a five-foot Mickey rumored to be a young actor in costume—was starting the celebrations of Saturday's 50th anniversary of his creation from the pen of Walt Disney.

Although the beloved star of 118 cartoons has gained a pair of shoes and gloves and lost his tail since Disney first drew him in 1928, he has not acquired a grey hair, a worry line or even a slight thickening around the waist.

Celebrations began when the City Council solemnly met in its chambers to cut a two-foot high birthday cake and declared "Mickey Mouse Day" in the city.

"The government has protested in the strongest possible terms to the Soviet government at this flagrant and serious breach of diplomatic propriety," he said.

The devices were found hidden in the embassy walls last June and had an immediate effect on Australia's relations with Moscow. Australia stopped short of expelling Soviet diplomats but cancelled important talks scheduled with Moscow.

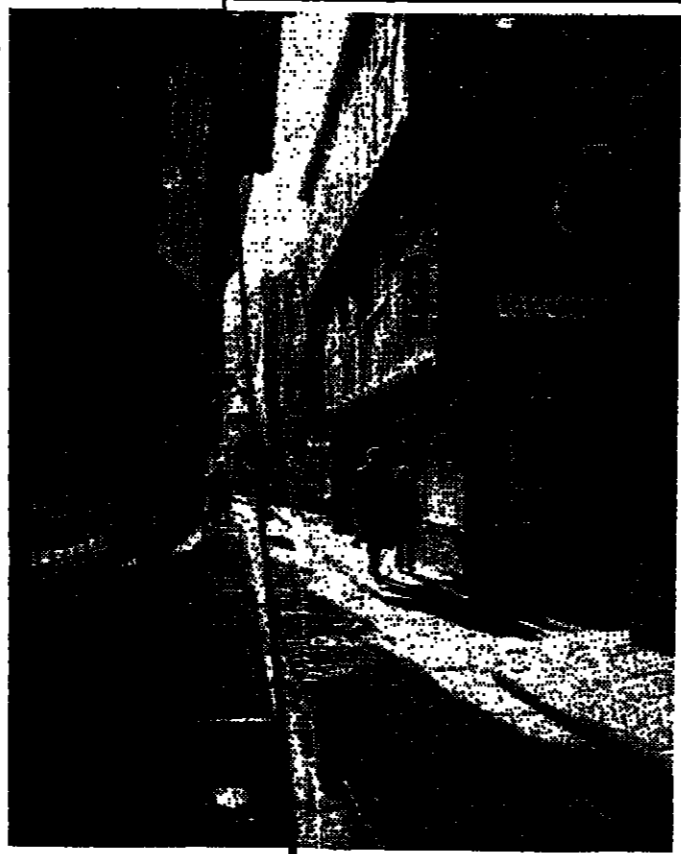
Peacock told Parliament the Soviet authorities had denied installing the bugs and claimed they had been planted by others.

"I summoned the Soviet ambassador to inform him that the government could only interpret this evidence of intensive Soviet intelligence activity as implying hostile intent towards Australia."

Last May a row erupted between the Soviet Union and the United States over mutual accusations of espionage. Two Russians with eavesdropping equipment were found in an air shaft connected to the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

Peacock told reporters that there had been a fire at the Australian Embassy in October 1977 and Soviet workmen had been among those employed to carry out repairs.

In his statement to Parliament, Peacock said he had told the ambassador that Australia has cancelled scheduled talks on trade and other matters between the two foreign ministries.



THE SHAMBLES: The street in York is one of the best preserved medieval streets in Europe. In the Roman period the city (Eborac) was a legionary fortress.

## White planters will stay, Zambian firm unit says

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Zambia Commercial Farmers' Bureau has dissociated itself from threats by individual white farmers to quit work if the government cannot protect them from black guerrillas.

George Bender, white chairman of the Bureau, told a conference Monday night that the threats made by the whites were not sanctioned by the organization.

He spoke to newsmen after about 60 farmers and their wives met Sunday at the Ngwena Country Club to protest the abduction and beating of one of their fellows, allegedly by guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's organization.

The meeting followed a wave of harassment of whites in and around Lusaka by blacks incensed by Rhodesian airborne raids against Nkomo bases in the country.

### Considered Views

"I wish to make it clear that the remarks made by individuals—in certain cases very emotional—and eagerly reported in the foreign press do not necessarily reflect any resemblance to the considered views of the majority of farmers," Bender said.

The bureau represents about 400 farmers, he said, including the whites who produce most of Zambia's food.

The bureau condemned Rhodesian incursions into Zambia

in principle and because they reflected on white farmers. One of the consequences of the recent raids had been a deterioration of relations between whites and blacks in Zambia, he said.

### Keep Out

"What we would like to tell Smith in blunt farmers' language that he should understand is—keep out. Leave us in peace. We do not live in Rhodesia so we are not concerned with the intricacies of Rhodesian internal politics."

"But we strongly condemn the violation of Zambian frontiers and the killing of innocent civilians. Zambia's enemies are also the farmers' enemies," Bender said.

At the Sunday meeting, angry white farmers referred to Nkomo guerrillas as "terrorists" and "thugs" rather than as "freedom fighters," the official designation used in Zambia.

"If they take over Zimbabwe now, God help Zimbabwe because they are a bunch of bloody thugs," said one farmer, using the black nationalist name for Rhodesia.

Zambia's commercial farmers, most of whom are white, produce 60 per cent of the country's marketed agricultural goods including a third of its maize, the staple diet among Zambia's 5.6 million.

## U.S. to close 12 consulates to save money

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The State Department will close 12 consulates around the world by next October as part of an effort to reduce expenditure in the 1980 fiscal year, it was announced Monday.

The consulates to be closed are Brisbane, Salzburg, Berlin, Brazil, Mandalay, Nice, Bremen, Port Said, Surabaya, Indonesia; Tunis; Goshen, Zanzibar; and Adana, Turkey.

The consulates to be closed were picked because they did less business than others.

There was no estimate of how much money will be saved.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistan Passport No. AE-909032 issued at Karachi on 26th June 1976 to Mr. Syed Arif Ali has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian Passport No. M-874618 issued at Bombay on 27.4.1978 to Mr. Sheikh Mahboob Yusuf has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian Passport No. K-315503 issued at Ahmedabad on 31.8.1975 to Mr. Gulam Husen Ismail Ahmed Sheikh has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian Passport No. K-737851 issued at Ahmedabad on 27th March 1976 to Mr. Pithawala Ramshibhai Dalubhai has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

## Mrs. Gandhi demands socialism for India

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Indira Gandhi said Monday an individual may be crushed "but even after an election no force on earth" can stop an idea from blossoming.

The former Indian prime minister had been telling a cheering crowd of nearly 1,000 followers India "must have socialism."

Her listeners paid \$18-a-plate at the dinner.

"We are not concerned with what peculiar combination of parties may set out to do," she said at one point in an unmistakable reference to Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata coalition. "We are concerned with what happens to India."

The occasion of Indira's first public speech was a dinner marking the 89th birthday of her late father Jawaharlal Nehru. The occasion was special, too, because since losing the premiership to Desai in 1977 she had not left her homeland.

She has just regained a place in the Lok Sabha by winning a by-election last week and seemed to be all set to be elected leader of the opposition. She claimed in an interview with the Associated Press Sunday night she has no wish to become prime minister again although few take that at face value.

Mrs. Gandhi traced the struggle of her father and Mahatma Gandhi for independence—a struggle she said had been ridiculed and in which the protagonists had been jailed many times. This brought her to an examination of the meaning, as she saw it, of freedom.

She spurned the concepts that it merely meant the replacement of one government by another or by the capacity of the media to destroy by criticisms that were not always

**Vandal destroys priceless work at Dutch palace**

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14 (AP)—A priceless 18th century silk tapestry in one of the Dutch royal palaces has been irreparably damaged by an unknown vandal.

While there was no clue to the identity of the vandals, 50 to 60 workmen renovating the Huis Ten Bosch (house in the woods) Palace near The Hague have been questioned.

The tapestry, depicting an exotic tropical garden, was a gift to Prince Willem V in 1791 from the head buyer of the Dutch East Indies Company. It covers all four walls of the palace's so-called Japanese Room.

Five sections featuring tropical bird life were gouged from the surface and taken by the vandals, leaving holes.

**Communists net over 99.99% of Albanian votes**

VIENNA, Nov. 14 (R)—Official candidates won more than 99.99 per cent of the vote in elections to the Albanian National Assembly last Sunday, the ATA news agency reported Tuesday.

All 250 candidates nominated by the Democratic Front were voted into the National Assembly in the poll, which registered a 100 per cent turnout.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Indian Passport No. K-510073 issued at Lucknow to Mr. Islam Ullah has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AE-221067 issued at Kotli on 7-6-1978 to Mr. Syed Munir Hussain Shah has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Ethiopian Passport No. 53085 issued at Asmara to Mr. Usman Mohammed Saeed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Ethiopian Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AE-888337 issued at Karachi to Mr. Mohamad Gulzar has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy—Jeddah.

## At first speech of London visit

valid. "To us freedom means much more," she said. "Freedom means giving equality of opportunity to all, justice to all. We are not concerned with what peculiar combinations of parties may be doing. We were concerned with what was happening to India. In our years we made mistakes. My

father was called a dreamer. But if you cannot have a vision you cannot build. Our leaders dreamt of a great India, truly free, resurgent."

Freedom in India, she said, had been under attack not only during the British Raj but "today it still is under attack."

A man needing bread pos-

sessed the right only to starve. There could be no democracy when people were starving, when injustice stalked.

Mrs. Gandhi made no reference at all to the Emergency she introduced from 1975 to 1977, during which her opponents claim she undercut the democratic process, jailing thousands without trial.

Twice, to the applause of her listeners, she repeated: "We must have socialism" to eliminate discrimination between India's varied castes and religions. And it was when the nation, during the emergency, was poised for rapid economic growth that what she called "the counter-revolution" was launched.

## Schmidt will not revive de-Nazification program

BONN, Nov. 14 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Monday it would be pointless for West Germany to embark on a new de-Nazification program after reports that the president and lower house speaker were former Nazis.

Schmidt refused to take a position on possible extension of the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes, saying he did not want to put his cabinet under undue pressure.

But Schmidt noted that as a member of the Bundestag he supported a 1969 proposal to be "incriminating," Schmidt said.

Schmidt said through a spokesman that he cannot recall applying for membership and apparently was accepted into the party automatically because of his service as an air force officer.

Karl Carstens, speaker of the Bundestag, also confirmed last week he had been a Nazi, although he claimed he applied for membership only after pressure was brought to bear on his family.

Carstens, a member of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, is considered a likely candidate for the presidency when Scheel's term expires next May.

After the war both men were cleared by the Allies of any involvement in war crimes.

"I am against beginning a new de-Nazification program 32 years after the war," Schmidt said.

On the question of extending the statute of limitations on murder, Schmidt said West Germany differed from countries with the British legal tradition.

## Prince Charles to mark 30th at London palace



The Prince of Wales

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Prince Charles celebrated his 30th birthday Tuesday.

To mark the occasion, Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh are giving a party for 350 at Buckingham Palace Wednesday night.

"Tiaras will not be worn," the invitations advise. Charles, whose taste normally is considered conservative, is expected to wear a pop group. The Three Degrees, and a West Indian steel band.

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## WINDS OF CHANGE

The military government in Tehran has not solved the problems of the regime. It may never do. After only a few days in office, President Carter has let it be known that his administration favors a coalition government and general elections in six months' time. The U.S. president has reiterated confidence in the Shah as a friend and loyal ally but the importance of his other ideas cannot go unnoticed. Given the prevailing political conditions in Iran, general elections would almost certainly lead to the National Front taking over power and forging ahead with a referendum on the future of the regime.

Henceforth, the U.S. has supported the Shah as a stabilizing power in Iran and the whole region. But President Carter's remarks indicate that the U.S. may be having second thoughts. They also reflect the growing influence of the State Department in foreign affairs at the expense of Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council. The Shah's own men continue to depend on the support of the Pentagon, reflecting mainly the Third World mistake of believing that military establishments in the West can be as powerful as they are in their own countries when in fact they are run by civilians.

The military government in Tehran, with the acquiescence of the Shah, has already embarked on a very bumpy road to restore law and order. In order to appease the opposition it is arresting leading members of the Shah's regime in the past 15 years, apparently drawing a line between the excesses of these men and the Shah himself. This is a very dangerous seesaw between the Shah and the men of his regime.

But the beleaguered regime has been forced to gamble especially with the crippling strike in the oil industry which comes at a time when the government needs funds most to overcome the consequences of the troubles. The government is concentrating on ending the oil strike without ignoring other elements necessary for pacification. Even the arrest of Dr. Karim Sanjabi, recognized leader of the National Front, may be seen as an attempt to isolate him from the street and negotiate with him in peace. He may perhaps be the most willing member of the opposition to negotiate, but despite his leadership of the Front he is not the most powerful. He is best remembered for his negative opposition to the regime over the past 25 years while other members were imprisoned and suppressed. Mr. Bazarkan, who headed the nationalized oil company under Dr. Musaddiq, is a more likely claimant to popular support. But in the end it is the religious leaders who hold over 90 per cent of the popular support and who can make or break the peace. They are determined not to negotiate with the Shah.

As far as the Arab states are concerned, especially those neighboring Iran, their sole interest must be to see peace and order restored and the Iranian people happy and prosperous. They realize that trouble in Iran could have adverse effects on the whole region. So far, most Arab states have come out in support of the Shah, possibly on the assumption that he will eventually overcome his difficulties. But the remarks of President Carter are an eye-opener. The Arabs must, first and last, protect their brotherhood and friendship with Iran.

## YEMEN CONFLICT

When the former South Arabia—now referred to as South Yemen—was a British protectorate, with Aden as its capital, North Yemen referred to it as "occupied southern Yemen." The two major south Arabian liberation fronts saw themselves as forces striving to liberate Yemeni territory from foreign colonialism. A lot of people in both regions of Yemen expected immediate reunification when the British pulled out from South Arabia in 1967. But reunification was not realized, as in the northern and southern regions of Somalia after the Italians and British left.

The gap grew wider and relations got worse. In 1972 war broke out, with each side occupying territory belonging to the other. Arab League mediation brought an end to hostilities and both sides announced agreement in principle to reunite and a number of committees were formed to prepare the way to unity. But they achieved little. Unity remains as much a mirage as it was 10 years ago.

The two countries are now more hostile to each other than ever. The foreign minister of North Yemen Monday accused the South of being Communist-dominated and engaged in training, arming and sending saboteurs across the border.

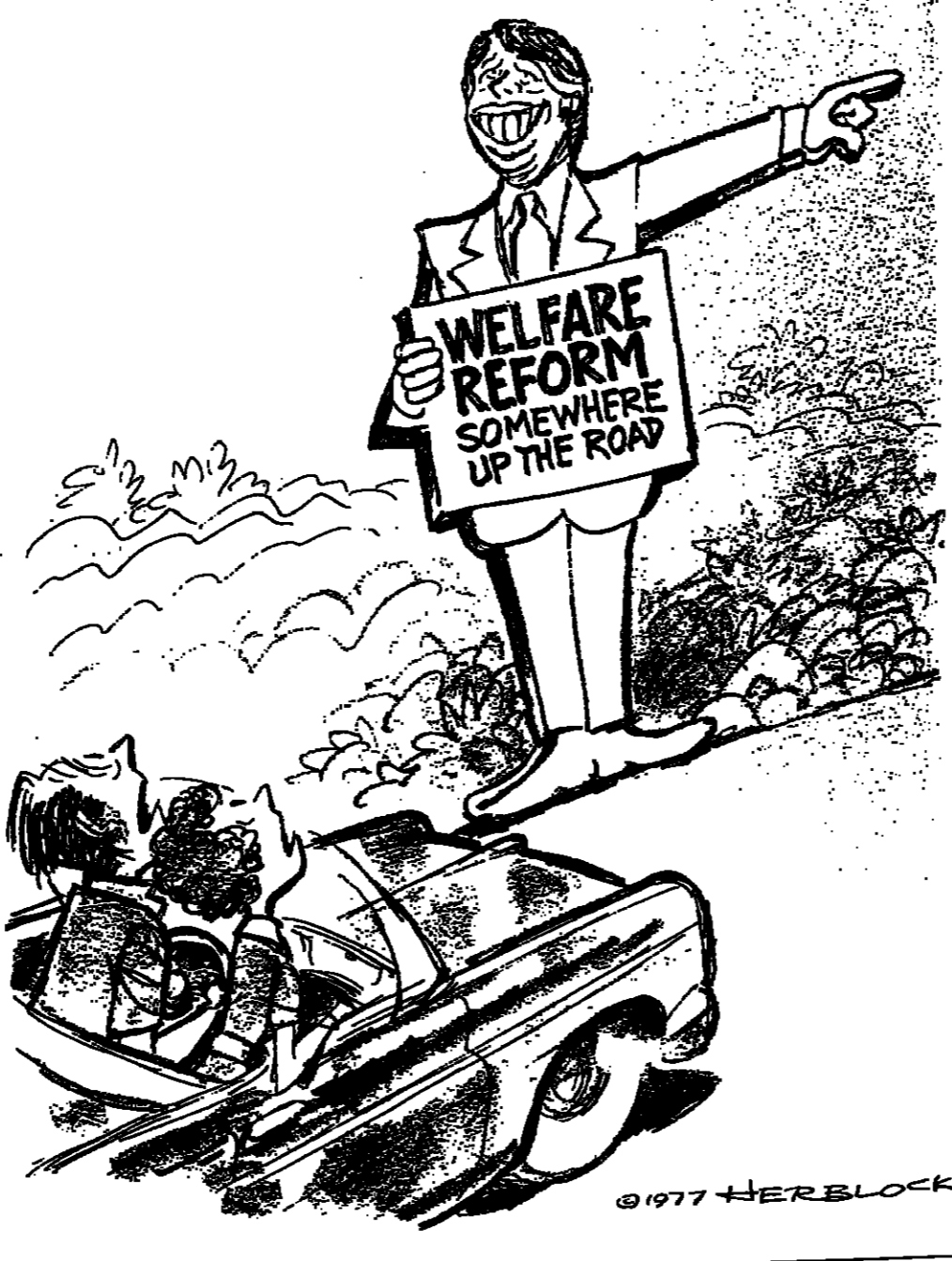
South Yemen has in the past charged the North with nearly the same thing. But since the assassination of the North Yemeni President Ahmad Al-Ghashani by a booby trapped diplomatic bag, the rift between the two has become too wide to bridge by diplomatic niceties or the exchange of visits to discuss "cordial bilateral relations."

If the situation worsens, and there is a lot to indicate that it may, the two Yemeni states could find themselves trapped in a prolonged and costly struggle, or even war, to decide the issue once and for all. But such a war will hardly be confined to the original belligerents.

North Yemen needs a long period of stability following the assassination of two presidents and two abortive coups in one year. But it would seem unlikely that this will be possible while relations with Aden are so bad. While peaceful coexistence would have been ideal and closer relations even better, the ideological differences between the two governments, although not between peoples, are so serious that rapprochement is very improbable.

Unfortunately, North Yemen has only one alternative. That is to put its own house in order, create a strong central government and strengthen its defenses. It has the resources, but it needs the time and the organization to put them to good use.

## "WE KEEP RUNNING INTO THE SAME SIGNPOSTS"



## Afghan insurgency

By Trevor Wood

KABUL — Afghanistan, where a new pro-Communist government is in power, has assured neighboring countries it does not intend to export revolution.

Nor does Afghanistan plan to hatch plots in other countries.

These pledges have just been made by President Tarakki, in a speech at a public meeting here.

The 61-year-old leader of this mountainous nation said he expected other countries would eventually follow Afghanistan's path of revolution.

Tarakki's speech — the first statement of its kind to be made publicly since the military coup of April 27 brought him to power — was regarded by diplomats here as a kind of assurance to Iran that he would not try to aggravate the rioting and political tension there and to Pakistan, that he would not try to promote unrest among border tribes.

Tarakki said: "I can assure the people that nobody else has helped our people's revolution... On the contrary, we made this revolution to ensure the interests of our people."

"We likewise expect workers, peasants and other toilers in the region and the world would begin such revolutions without our help... because they know where their interests lie."

The April coup in this strategic buffer state, dominated by the towering peaks of the Hindu Kush range which divides Soviet Central Asia from south and western Asia, brought to power a long-banned and little known, but clearly leftist, political party that is widely held to be Communist and pro-Soviet.

President Tarakki has said there is no Afghan Communist Party. He has declared his government is fully independent and nonaligned and it wants close and friendly relations with its neighbors.

Nevertheless, the installation in Kabul of a government believed to be orientated towards Moscow was regarded as a has always feared encirclement by the Soviet Union, and Pakistan, with its sensitive border.

Hundreds of Soviet advisers flooded into Afghanistan, which for more than a century had served as a buffer with Russia.

Pakistan reinforced its forces along its border as Tarakki revived a long-standing dispute over Pakistan's right to large areas of its Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan provinces.

With the Pathan and Baluchi tribesmen straddling their common border, Afghanistan has claimed that those in the Pakistan side were denied their right to self-determination when the country was created out of the partition of British-ruled India. It promoted the idea of a separate state for them to be called Pakhtoonistan.

The two countries appeared to be heading towards a solution before the coup intervened.

Diplomats here said any concession in Tarakki's latest statement appears to have been dictated from a position of weakness rather than strength.

They said an insurgency appeared to have broken out among tribesmen in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan bordering Pakistan. The government was reported to be

using tanks and aircraft against the insurgents, who claim to have inflicted heavy casualties.

The unrest appeared to have spread this month to the previously quiet border with U.S. where the city of Kandahar's deprived of electricity for a day, the diplomats said.

Apparently to prevent a "counter-coup" the government is reported to have fragmented command of the armed forces. There have been reports of considerable defections from the army.

Some diplomats said the Afghan government appears other ways to have adopted more realistic and business like approach towards Pakistan.

It continues to emphasize its "one political difference with Pakistan — meaning the Pathans and Baluchis — as to propose a solution on a basis of national destiny as historical rights. It has not explained precisely what means.

But, while the annual Paktoonian Day was marked in Kabul with a flag raising, ministers said in private that there was no official involvement in the ceremony.

Pakistan's President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, recently made a brief visit to Kabul and met President Tarakki. Diplomatic sources said landlocked Afghanistan has proposed talks on transit facilities through Pakistan for its goods and on trade matters.

The thousands of Afghans who have sought refuge in Pakistan from government reprisals against insurgents are a potential source of friction. Afghan sources put their number at between 10,000 and 15,000 and official figures vary only slightly. — (R)

## U.S. natural gas glut

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON — While the ink hardly dry on his hard-fought bill giving natural gas producers higher prices for their product, President Jimmy Carter is facing an awkward prospect: a natural gas glut.

The glut may be brief — that depends to a certain extent on how the new law works out in practice — but a wide range of experts now believe it could be lengthy.

One of the prospects we seriously face is a natural gas glut," said Jay Kennedy, head of Elcon, a Washington coalition of major industrial energy users.

At the Energy Department, one of the administration's top policymakers said, "We have a gas glut now that could run on for 3 or 4 years."

Oil industry executives bristle at the term glut, particularly since during the debate over the gas bill they had maintained that without higher prices no nation would face a long-term shortage.

"I prefer to call it a bubble," said Bud Lawrence, president of the American Gas Association (AGA). And in Houston, one of the nation's top natural gas analysts is calling it "an over-deliverability situation."

How long the glut lasts depends on the effects of the complicated natural gas measure Carter signs into law, and whether the tantalizing prospects of major gas imports from Mexico and Canada come on stream.

By any name, however, there has been a dramatic change in the nation's gas outlook. Up until a few months ago, most gas companies were not allowing new industrial hookups, and as recently as two years ago papers such as the New York Times and The Washington Post carried headlines warning "Gas shortage a fundamental long-term economic threat to U.S."

This dizzying shift from shortage to glut has left consumers, to say nothing of some members of Congress who just finished the often acrimonious legislative battle, confused.

"There are some real contradictions here that have to be worked out," said Elcon's Kennedy when asked about the supply outlook.

It is, however, cheering news for the oil industry.

"This is going to put us back in the marketing posture again," said AGA's Lawrence. A former Exxon executive, Lawrence added that gas pipeline companies and producers will have to convince industrial gas users to reverse their trend of shifting from gas to oil and coal.

More important for the industry, the glut situation will enable companies such as Exxon, the nation's leading gas producer, to make the most of the higher prices available.

under the Carter-backed gas bill.

Another little known but critical factor is that, on an energy-equivalent basis, the industry produces more gas each year than it does oil. This also will add to profits.

This, in short, is how the glut came about and how it could continue.

Because of disparities in regulations, gas prices in unregulated markets within producing states such as Texas had risen to over \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet, sometimes a dollar or more higher than in regulated interstate markets. Some producers held back gas, hoping the government would raise prices in the interstate market.

In the meantime, many industrial users switched to oil and coal because of high gas prices and insecurity over supplies.

Higher gas prices under the Carter bill will bring much of those shut-in supplies — up to 8 trillion cubic feet a year or more — onto the market now, according to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Since the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973, oilmen have drilled more wells and have found more gas in the process, especially in new exploration areas such as the so-called Overthrust Belt in Wyoming.

This new production is just beginning to find its way to the market.

Canada and Mexico have made major natural gas finds in recent years and both are eyeing the possibility of sharply increasing gas exports to the United States.

Canada now provides 5 per cent of U.S. gas consumption, and Mexico much less. Some oil experts, however, say that new discoveries in Alberta, Canada, and in Mexico's Reforma fields could raise that amount to as much as 10 per cent if political hurdles can be cleared.

So far applications for increased Canadian exports are awaiting approval by Ottawa's National Energy Board, and a major Mexican gas deal — possibly the first of several — is being held up because Schlesinger has balked at pegging gas prices to heating oil. The price, starting at about \$2.60 per 1,000 cubic feet, would be the highest paid in the world for conventional natural gas flowing across borders.

The major question about how long the oversupply situation lasts hinges in large measure on the rate at which industrial users shift on and off gas.

That, in turn, will be a function of price. The more prices rise, the more industries will turn to alternative fuels and the longer the surplus will last.

Carl Bagge, head of the National Coal Association, says that the so-called incremental pricing provisions in the Carter gas bill that could make industrial users pay higher gas prices will force some industrial customers to shift to coal or oil.

Key to the interpretation of the bill's pricing provisions are the rate decisions that state utility commissions and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission make regarding industrial gas prices.

AGA's Lawrence says "This could be a problem, though we think the legislation is sufficiently flexible where none of our industrial gas will be priced out of competition with foreign oil."

Privately, other oil executives say that, if necessary, the industry will press for clean-up legislation to soften the incremental pricing provisions that will raise industrial gas prices.

Elsewhere, industrial users say that last summer Schlesinger gave them private assurances in exchange for support for the controversial gas measure that industrial gas prices would remain attractive.

Nevertheless, some oilmen such as John Buckley, vice president of New England Petroleum Co., say that the big utilities and industrial users will continue to switch to double fuel-burning capacity in place of just gas.

The result is that if industrial users don't use more gas, as energy planners say, to back out of oil, oil imports will rise and gas supplies will be more abundant — or more glut.

One thing that is certain about the suddenly abundant gas supply outlook is that it has taken the gleam off some new high-cost energy projects.

FERC commissioner Don Smith said, "It may slow down some gasification projects, as well as some liquefied natural gas projects." Coal gasification is a high-cost method to convert coal to pipeline quality gas. LNG costs, which require expensive shipping, are about twice the highest cost of conventional gas now sold in U.S. markets.

One of the biggest questions to face could be the proposed 8,000-kilometer, \$1.4 billion Alaska gas pipeline.

"I think the Alaskan gas pipeline would be in jeopardy, at least for a while," said one top Energy Department official, adding that given the choice of gas from Canada or Mexico at less than \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet, "\$4.50 gas from Alaska looks less attractive."

Arion Tussing, former Senate energy committee chief economist, goes further, saying, "Alaskan gas will probably cost more than oil and can only come into the market where Mexican and Canadian gas are restricted."

John McMillan, head of the Northwest Pipeline consortium that is pressing for the Alaskan line, concedes that Alaskan gas will be more expensive. "But it is domestic gas and we will have less outflow of dollars for foreign sources of energy." — (WP)

## War crimes statute

By Michael Geller

BONN — West German political leaders are gradually being drawn into debate over an issue that most would probably rather not face.

The question is whether to extend once again the 30-year statute of limitations on prosecuting Nazi war criminals or to let that law take its course, allow the legal books to close and try and put one of the last and most visible reminders of the Hitler era for ever behind them.

The current statute does not expire until Dec. 31, 1979. But the German parliament will have to act in the months ahead if there is to be an extension and the debate, certain to be bitter and emotionally bruising, has already started. It is a debate that

jumps across party lines and splits politicians who might ordinarily agree with each other on more routine matters.

On one side are those who argue that, 33 years after the end of the war, it is time for West Germany to stop flailing itself with trials that dredge up the horrors of the past, that are exploitable by Germany's current enemies, and that are increasingly hard to decide because witnesses and memories are old.

On the other are those who say that Germany can never shake the books on war crimes trials or what federal Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel has called "this terrible inheritance."

Vogel, in a personal statement of his views, this month became the first member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's

federal cabinet to endorse publicly the idea of extending or doing away with the limitation completely on questions of murder, so that the uncovering and prosecuting of additional major war criminals charged with murder could continue.

Yet, the West German political figure who enjoys the greatest reputation around the world as a liberal, civil liberation and so-called "good German" — former Chancellor Willy Brandt — says he has not yet made up his mind on the very complex issue of whether to extend the statute.

In an interview a few weeks ago Brandt said, "I would have to be convinced that we have to change the law," and his aides said recently he still remains undecided. — (WP)

## Russian anxieties about the Chinese

By Don Oberdorfer

MOSCOW — A Southeast Asian foreign minister recently told me that "The big story of the past 30 years has been the East-West conflict, but the big story of the next 20 years is going to be the East-East conflict between Russia and China. That will affect everything from now on."

With due allowance for hyperbole, there may be considerable truth in that prediction. The giants of the Communist world are circling and being encircled by each other, like two heavyweight wrestlers, trying hammerlocks, footlocks and feints. This geopolitical grappling has become much more intense in recent months, since China's sudden diplomatic ac-

tivity worldwide and its accelerated drive for economic and even military-supply relationships with Europe, Japan and the United States.

To examine Soviet thinking behind the propaganda thrusts and counterthrusts, I had a long conversation a few days ago with a Soviet official who has extensive experience and significant responsibility in dealing with China. The major points he left me with were these:

First, China is considered to be far behind the Soviet Union in national power and thus a long-term danger rather than an immediate threat. Despite its size and reputation as a world power, it is a very weak country, far weaker than Japan and even weaker than Italy.

Even if all its ambitious industrial plans succeed, China in the year 2000 will approximate the Soviet industrial strength of 1970, according to the Soviet estimate.

It flows from this that major military action by China against Russia in the near future is unlikely, because they are not fools. Russia has strengthened its forces along the Chinese border, estimated by U.S. sources at one-third to one-fourth of Soviet military strength, but officials declare that the border is quiet and there is no Soviet intention to fight.

Second, the new Chinese drive, while motivated by the quest for internal development, utilizes anti-Sovietism as the basis for its appeal to the

United States and other outside powers. China's first task is to convince the West that it will not alter its policy toward the Soviet Union, so that the West will continue to help it build up its might.

Despite Peking's assurances, the suggestion here is that alliances with China are unreliable. Chinese ties with outside powers are seen as modern reflections of the age-old tactic of playing off one barbarian against another, and thus are inherently impermanent.

Third, the Soviets will not be angry or even worried if Washington establishes normal relations with Peking, which Moscow itself seeks over the long run. But the Russians react strongly against an anti-Soviet China card idea and any

suggestion of aiding the Chinese military buildup.

There is suspicion here that Washington is behind the proposed China arms deals of Western European countries, which Moscow adamantly opposes. The recent China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, which the United States helped promote, worries Moscow because it could be used as a bridge to a militaristic Asian alliance on a racial basis.

Fourth, the recent Chinese diplomatic maneuvers in Eastern Europe are interpreted as aiming at splitting the Communist camp, and Chinese flirtations with Iran and Turkey are creating a hostile belly for the Soviet Union. All of these are

said to be unsuccessful. There is much sharper concern here about Chinese activities in Southeast Asia, especially the growing conflict with Vietnam. Moscow is seeking to convince the West that China seeks domination over Asia to the jeopardy of Western as well as Soviet interests.

Behind the propaganda level, the Soviets profess to be ready on course, with a watchful eye eastward but no need for precipitate action. As is the case in Washington, however, experts here may be more tolerant and cautious than political leaders. In any case, as the Asian foreign minister suggested, the Sino-Soviet conflict is a big, important story that bears careful watching. — (WP)

## Mecca's Jabal Nur

# A night on the mountain of light

By Mahmud Umar Muhammad Abdullah  
(The writer, a scholarship student at King Abdul Aziz University, is an American Muslim.)

MECCA — Why had I come to climb Jabal Nur? What emotion did this mountain invoke within me, compelling me to return and climb Jabal Nur once again?

The "Mountain of Light" is located in Mecca, three kilometers from the Sacred Mosque surrounding the Kaaba. Near the top of Jabal Nur is a cave called Ghari Hira—the cave of research. It was in Ghari Hira that the Prophet Muhammad, at the age of 40, received his first revelation from the Angel Gabriel.

One night, toward the end of Ramadan, the Prophet was sleeping in the cave when an angel approached.

"Recite!" the angel commanded.

"What shall I recite?" asked Prophet Muhammad. He felt as if the angel were strangling him, so quickly did his heart rise in his throat.

Once more came the command, "Recite!"

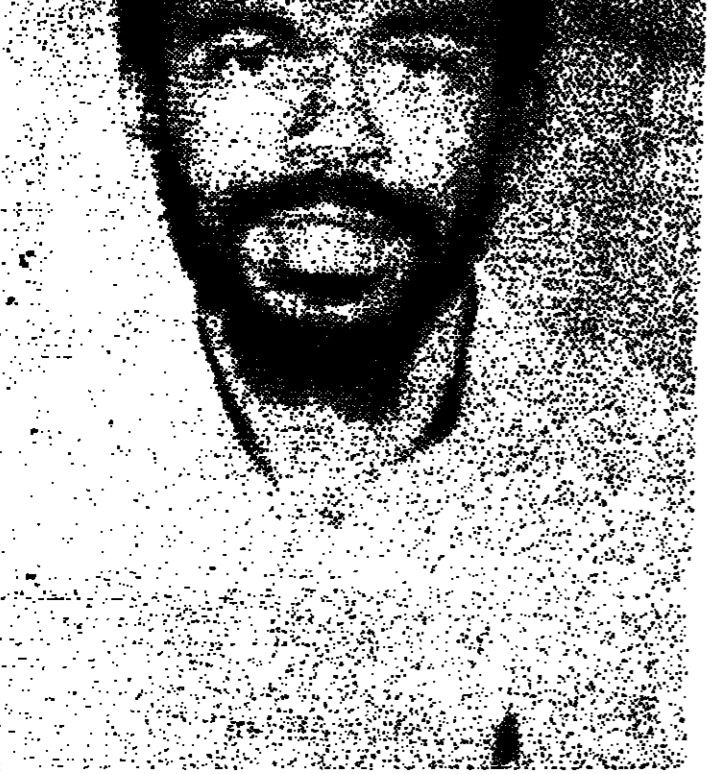
"What," the Prophet replied, "What shall I recite?" And again, he felt a strangling sensation.

"Recite! In the name of God, the most Gracious, the all Merciful, recite! In the name of your Lord, the Creator, who created man of a clot of blood, recite! You Lord is the Gracious, it is he who taught man by the pen which he does not know."

So the Prophet recited, and the angel departed. When Prophet Muhammad awoke, it was as though the words were written on his heart.

Five years to Islam

As I was approaching the mountain, I thought about Prophet Muhammad's first revelation. The words seemed to



Mahmud Umar Muhammad Abdullah

## Climate-threatened art

By Dennis Redmont

ROME—Bugs, pollution, excessive heat and cold are bringing gradual decay to most of the world's great masterpieces, and museums are doing little to prevent it, an international conference of art experts warned this week.

They cite these facts:

—Energy blackouts caused cracking paints in dozens of Renaissance paintings in U.S. museums during the past two fuel crises.

—Bronze disease—or corrosion—is gnawing away at thousands of archeological objects throughout Mediterranean countries whose art conservation budgets cannot afford protection measures.

—Even masterpieces displayed in the Pope's manor—private apartments had to be removed recently after detection of flaking canvases to central heating.

"People tend to think works of art are eternal, but they are just as transitory as we humans are. The unpleasant truth is that many are falling to pieces. I would say this is the case for 90 per cent of the art works around the world," explained Dr. Bernage Feilden, director of the Rome-based International Center for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

ICCROM was founded by UNESCO nearly 20 years ago. It now has 61 member countries and just sponsored a week-long conference on climate control which brought together for the first time architects, artists, curators and directors from the world's leading museums.

In the past, all the limelight has been on theft and vandalism, but there has been little talk about climate control, which inflicts much more damage on a global, far-ranging basis.

Dry air causes painted wood panels to crack. Woodscreen and sculpture split. Parchment and many other fibres become brittle and crack.

"The scourge of 20th century man has been central heating," said Simon Levis, director general of Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum. Pro-

hibitive costs have deterred the Paris Louvre, the Madrid Prado, Leningrad's Hermitage and the Vatican museum from having total climate control.

Humidity, on the other hand, can cause oil paintings to buckle. Glue joints can soften and dissolve. Sensitive glass can crack. Even visitors' coats can bring increased amounts of moisture into a building.

Dr. Robert Mauthai, chairman of the American Association of Museums' energy committee, cited the case of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, whose 5,000 daily visitors, by their presence alone, add up to a ton of moisture within the building.

Mauthai, of New York's Museum of Natural History, has set up a "hot line" to answer urgent questions by museums and other institutions on energy problems.

"This will be a problem which will bedevil us for a long time to come," Mauthai said. "In the case of energy crises, hospitals don't get out of, but museums do, and art works suffer. Yet if you realize this action is sapping our national and world cultural heritage there might be a change in the attitude of public officials."

Architects took a raking during the conference. Mauthai said, "because every building until 1970 was built without energy in mind." In many cases architectural firms built spectacular structures without a thought that such things as daylight variations and vibrations from passing traffic might affect works of art.

"But you can be sure that from now on, energy conservation and climate control will become the criteria for museum construction," he added.

Mauthai predicts that in 50 years, more and more museum pieces will be encased in bubbles or buffered cases.

Expensive exhibitions like the treasures of King Tut, which traveled recently to the United States, will become increasingly difficult to move around because of high costs. —(AP)

live in my mind. I had climbed Jabal Nur once before, in February, with another Muslim from America, Uaudin Ben Ya Ya. Five years before, we were almost different people, in a country thousands of miles away that has only recently had an Islamic tradition.

I came to Islam in 1973, a New Yorker by the name of Raymond Howard Daniels. I changed my name, because the Arabic names describe good qualities. Some of them describe the attributes of our Lord God.

"He is God, the Creator, the Evolver, the Bestower of Forms (or colors). To Him belong the most beautiful names. Whatever is in the heavens and on earth, doth declare His praises and glory; and He is the exalted in Might, the Wise."

About seven years ago, in New York, a Muslim brother gave me some Islamic literature to read. Soon afterwards I purchased a Holy Koran. For two years, I read the Holy Koran. I asked many questions during this period concerning Islam.

Finally on July 14, 1973, I took my Shahada, the declaration of faith: "There is no Lord but God, who has no partners or equals, and Muhammad is his prophet and messenger."

It was on the first climb that I started thinking about the physical strength and stamina of Prophet Muhammad. Certainly the average person would not even consider walking three kilometers through the desert and then climb a mountain in order to reach a cave and meditate.

On this return climb, a Muslim brother from Canada was accompanying me. Since Prophet Muhammad sometimes spent the entire month of Ramadan in the cave on Jabal Nur, Abdul Rahman and I decided that we would spend the night on Jabal Nur.

I was wearing a pair of Vibram climbing boots, which I usually wear on long walks and for climbing. Sandals do not give me the necessary support I need for these types of activities, though Abdul Rahman was wearing a good pair of leather sandals and seemed comfortable. As we started our climb, I looked ahead and saw only hundreds of rocks and boulders.

At some points we would climb a ways only to find a trailhead. Even with the tens of thousands of pilgrims who visit the cave each year, making the trail more prominent, we still had difficulties along the way.

In the time of the Prophet, nearly 1,400 years ago, there were no marked trails.

We continued our climb, intermittently interchanging the lead, and passed pilgrims from different countries on their way down the mountain. We finally worked our way over to the eastern side of the mountain and paused for a short rest.

While looking out at the scenery, I wondered to myself: Did Prophet Muhammad ever stop at this spot to watch the passing caravans on his way up to the cave?

Remembering the Prophet

Abdul Rahman was amazed at the height we had already reached. He looked down at the roads and houses below. Now he could actually see what I had been talking about. Jabal Nur is a mountain, the largest mountain that I could see in this vicinity. It might be the largest mountain in Mecca.

I looked out at the houses and highways. I thought about the time of the Prophet, when all of this area was desert.

Prophet Muhammad had displayed signs of greatness and purity of character since childhood. His most striking characteristic was his complete abhorrence of idol-worshipping.

He shunned the sacrifices and festivities and all the evil amusements in which his people indulged at the time. This is the way of a perfect man. If he is reared in an environment where the way of life or his society does not please him, and he cannot change its habits, he elevates himself above that society; he goes into solitude. His nobility prevents him from associating with those who indulge in lewdness and evil.

As we approached the top, we were faced with more of a challenge, for here the trail is very steep and slippery. We finally reached the top a little before sunset.

I looked to the south. I could see clearly the Holy Mosque surrounding the Kaaba. To the west the sun was riding down to meet the horizon. The sun looked to be about a half hour from setting. I felt the surrounding environment in its desert beauty and living stillness. I felt a sense of freedom and detachment in my surroundings—rows and rows of mountains stretching out to meet the horizon.

The height of Jabal Nur provides an excellent vantage point when looking at panoramas in any direction. I was here, actually standing in the area where the Prophet might have stood as he looked out at the setting sun.

Sunset

The sun was pulling down shades of blues and purples behind the reddish-orange horizon. From a neighboring masjid below, I could hear the Azan: "Come to Prayer! Come to Prayer!"

The cave is located about 60 meters down from the top on the northern side of the mountain, which faces the Sacred Mosque. When standing facing the Holy Mosque and looking directly below, you can see the mouth of the cave.

I had to climb down a trail, which took me over to the west side of the mountain. I could no longer see the area around the cave. It was like climbing down a narrow spiral groove, sharp and steep.

As I looked out at the highway and homes below me, I felt a twinge of fear. How did Prophet Muhammad feel when he came to this area? I crawled down to the rocks, trying not to look out at the landscape far below.

I was clinging to the mountain like glue, and promised myself never again to climb Jabal Nur.

The cave of research

Finally, at a small rocky clearing, there was a narrow opening. At first I did not think that I could pass through the narrow gap, but as I watched, other pilgrims squeezed through the opening and out of sight.

I followed.

Only a person of certain proportions could pass through this narrow opening. Anyone too tall or too heavy would have a very difficult time getting through.

As I squeezed through the gap, I got an uncomfortable feeling: claustrophobia, the feeling of being closed in. The gap is an uneven passageway of stone ranging from 15 to 35 centimeters in width.

Coming out of the passageway, I could see the cave. I had finally reached Ghari Hira, where Prophet Muhammad meditated and contemplated the problems of the people of Mecca, searching for solutions.

Here I was, standing on the very site where Prophet Muhammad received his first revelation after five years of soul-searching and meditation.

I felt thankful to God for the opportunity of being here in Mecca. I had come all the way from New York to the holy city of Mecca to study Arabic. I was glad that through someone's prayers or spiritual intervention I had come to climb Jabal Nur, visit the cave of research.

Again Abdul Rahman and I heard the call to prayer. We climbed down to the cave, where we met two other Muslim brothers.

We prayed together. Then, we all climbed back up to the top of Jabal Nur. The other two brothers started their climb down the mountain. Abdul Rahman and I ate some fruits and almonds and drank some water. We were leaning back on some stones, looking out to the south at the Holy Mosque.

It was magnificently decorated with lights. The minarets of the Sacred Mosque stood majestic.

The call to prayer for Salat al-Isha was heard from below. Abdul Rahman and I prayed and sat back down looking out at the night, gazing at clusters of stars, the luminous



Jabal Nur

full moon and the Mosque beautifully outlined by lights.

Night on Jabal Nur

We discussed some of the problems facing the world. We came up with no immediate solutions. We ate some more fruits.

We discussed how, at the age of ten, the Prophet accompanied his uncle to Syria, when he was leading a caravan there. By the time the Prophet was 25, he had become well known in Mecca for the integrity of his disposition and honesty of his character.

A rich widow, Kadija, took him in her employ and consigned to him her goods to be taken for sale to Syria. Delighted with the profits she obtained (and by the personal charm of her agent), she offered him her hand. It is said that she was 40 years of age at the time.

Despite his keen and noble obsession with the spiritual, the Prophet never sought to become a wise counselor to whom men ran for advice. He sought first to convince himself of the truth, before passing it on to others. Consequently, he spent long intervals alone, completely absorbed in his thoughts and meditations and hardly ever given to communicating his ideas to anyone.

Tahawuth

It was the custom in Arabia at the time for the pious and thoughtful to devote a period of each year to a retreat of worship, asceticism, and prayer. They would seek an empty place, far away from their people, where they could concentrate on their prayers and genuinely seek a new level of seriousness, wisdom and ethical goodness through meditation. The practice was called Tahawuth or Tahawuf.

The Prophet Muhammad found the best means of satisfying his will through thinking and meditation. In solitude, he could find a measure of spiritual detachment and peace that would enable his consciousness to screen the whole universe for inspiration and to pursue his thought, wherever it might lead.

The Prophet found at Jabal Nur a cave whose silence and separation from Mecca made it a perfect place for retreat.

As I sat here under the blankets of stars, cooled by a

refreshing breeze, I found the silence lending to a feeling, of inner peace.

Abdul Rahman and I decided to sleep on the top of Jabal Nur, instead of down around the area where the cave is located. It is much warmer down around the cave, and there are lizards that come out at night. I could see and hear them. I thought it would be better to keep a good distance from them. We decided to sleep in the open. I found a kind of groove in the stone where I could fit my mattress and wedged myself in. It gave me an added protection against rolling off the top of the mountain in my sleep. The area where we were bedding down was very small. I did think about the possibility of rolling off, especially from a mountain as high as Jabal Nur.

I laid down on my bedding across the width of the area, so as not to have my feet pointing in the direction of Mecca. I positioned myself so that the right side of my body faced the Sacred Mosque. A beautiful full moon was directly above me. It was surrounded by halos. The first layer of light was bluish; the second layer greenish and the third layer, orange. This was the first time that I had seen such an intensely brilliant moon encircled by these luminous colored bands. As I looked at the moon, it seemed so close that I felt that I could actually reach out and touch it. I fell asleep watching this beautiful sight.

My alarm clock went off at 4:00 a.m. After making our wudu (washing for prayer) Abdul Rahman and I made Salat al-Fajr. After prayer we packed up and started down the mountain. As we made our way down, we met many pilgrims on their way up to the cave.

Millions of pilgrims visit Mecca each year to perform Umrah and Hajj. It is evident that many of the pilgrims also come and climb Jabal Nur.

Back in my dormitory room that night, I remembered the feeling of peace that I experienced on Jabal Nur the night before. I went upstairs to the roof and looked out at the full moon, the same full moon I fell asleep gazing at on Jabal Nur. The stars seemed to be sending a message of peace to man.



Sunset on Jabal Nur

## Leprosy spreading as social stigma remains

By Katharine Seelye

ALUPE, Kenya — Fifteen million persons — five million more than in 1970 — carry the scars of leprosy, from family rejection to spotty skin, twisted limbs and blindness.

The number is expected to grow, even though the disease can be easily detected and suppressed.

In the last three decades, researchers have made rapid advances in treating the ancient scourge, which dates at least as far back as 600 B.C. in India, and may be older in certain parts of Africa.

With the help of drugs that can erase, if not cure, the embarrassing signs of leprosy and

render it noninfectious, some lepers can keep the support of their families and hold on to their jobs. Interest in the disease continues to accelerate among medical workers challenged by the broad array of responses it produces, depending on each patient's immunity system.

Major problems remain, not only in the laboratory but as migrations take leprosy into new parts of the world such as the United States and Europe.

In high-leprosy areas, primarily in the tropics and in a few African countries where the World Health Organiza-

taking the risk of identifying themselves as lepers and seeking treatment. Even fewer are maintaining treatment regularly enough to prevent relapses.

In Kenya, all leprosy bills are paid by Holland through the International Leprosy Network, in which richer countries adopt poorer ones. Health officials estimate between 35,000 and 50,000 persons have leprosy here, but only 9,000 are on treatment. Many of them come to Alupe, east Africa's major leprosy hospital and training center, just north of Lake Victoria, near Uganda.

It is believed that most lepers must stay on regular drug treatment, a tablet a day, for

life. Traveling to clinics and to Alupe, can seem unnecessary once the visible skin lesions have disappeared.

Lepers are deformed not by the disease but from loss of sensation, which leads to injuries. When leprosy eats away their nerves, they may burn themselves, for example.

Leprosy frequently affects the eyes also. In one case, a patient could not close his eyes for three years. The disease destroyed his facial nerves and paralyzed his eyelid muscles.

To sleep, he could roll his eyeballs part way under his lids, and surprisingly, his corneas remained undamaged. — (AP)

# Fiat chief advocates phasing out dollar as a world reserve

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP) — Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, has advocated a gradual phase out of the U.S. dollar as a reserve world currency in favor of "some internationally agreed means of payment."

Agnelli, speaking in New York at a convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, cited "deep mistrust for the dollar" and a "gut feeling that the dollar no longer is a secure currency." He said a stabilized currency was especially important at this time, on the eve of possible changes in the oil pricing structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Nations.

"...although I think it will be a good thing for America, as well as for the ultimate world stability, for the dollar to be phased out of its reserve role, this must happen very gradually and by common consent," Agnelli said.

In place of the dollar, he said, another means of payment must be agreed upon internationally. "Certainly not in favor of the currency of another country."

The Fiat chairman called for measures to re-establish a world monetary order, saying lack of direction had contributed to worldwide inflation.

"Mutual suspicion has been responsible for the worsening of the world monetary chaos," he said. "Lack of sufficient coordination in economic policies has been one of the reasons for the international spreading of inflation."

Agnelli, however, praised recent action by U.S. President Carter to improve the dollar's economic standing. He said the action appears to have prevented further deterioration of the dollar.

"We view President Carter's decision to increase the discount rate and to switch to a more active defense of the dollar as a positive step, the Fiat chairman said. "If the dollar had been left to depreciate further, it may come



Giovanni Agnelli to be considered an unreliable asset.

convinced "the coming months will make or break the prospects for dollar stability in a growing world economy as well as for the European monetary system."

He exhorted business and government leaders to demonstrate their faith in the strength of the market system.

The example of Japan and its splendid performance in the past quarter century can be repeated," he said. "Only if we can provide the necessary international stability—in many other parts of the world, from Korea to Brazil, from China to the Arab world."

## Market comment

LONDON, Nov. 14 — The rapidly tightening interest rates screw took another twist in the U.S. overnight as the expected move to an 11 per cent prime rate, the highest since November 1974, got under way rather sooner than many analysts had anticipated. Although only three commercial banks, all outside New York, raised rates from the currently ruling 10 3/4 per cent on Monday, the major New York banks are now widely expected to follow suit this week.

This was just one item in a string of bad news that afflicted Wall Street during the day. The market had to contend with the admission by one of President Carter's chief inflation fighters that the underlying rate had accelerated substantially from the previously assumed level of 6 per cent. This was coupled with a warning that the ties showed that retail sales had fallen 0.5 per cent in October, rate had accelerated substantially from the previously assumed administration's anti-inflation policies, particularly higher interest rates, would produce a pause in economic growth if it did not slow down in the near future.

As if to confirm the increasingly gloom about the U.S. economic outlook over the next twelve months, official statistics showed that retail sales had fallen 0.5 per cent in October, nearly wiping out the previous month's increase. Against this dark background, Wall Street prices took a tumble as volume expanded. The Dow Jones index slid more than 15 points, closing below the critical 800 level, for the first time since the announcement of the administration's dollar rescue package, in turnover that lifted from Friday's 16.75 million to nearly 21 million shares.

Other world stock markets reflected Wall Street's difficulties, with the Hong Kong and German markets suffering most. In the Far East, heavy selling across the board slashed nearly 38 points from the Hang Seng index at 537.16 and, in Frankfurt, the Commerzbank index slipped 6.3 to 821.3.

The dollar, though, was barely disturbed by the bad news, supported by the higher interest rates in New York. Both it and the pound traded very quietly in this market conditions.



## PORT MANAGEMENT DAMMAM SAUDI ARABIA

Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS. DATE: 14.12.1398/14.11.1978  
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	RISHI VALMIKI	ORRI	GENERAL	13/11/1978
2	NEDLOYD STREFKERK	KANOO	GEN/B/MATERIAL	13/11/1978
3	AMSTEL PARK	KANOO	BUILDING MATLS	12/11/1978
4	MELUMPUS	BARBER	GEN/CONT.	13/11/1978
5	GOLDEN CAMEL	ALGOSAIBI	GENERAL	3/11/1978
6	ASUNARO	ALSAADA	GEN/CEMENT	13/11/1978
7	MAHAPRIYA	SOBASIA	GEN/CEMENT	8/11/1978
8	KOTA ABADI	GULF	LOADING UREA	8/11/1978
9	GLORIA STAR	ALGOSAIBI	LIME	3/11/1978
10	AIWA	ALGOSAIBI	C. CEMENT	4/11/1978
11	CARICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT	10/11/1978
12	RECENT COSMOS	KANOO	C. CEMENT	6/11/1978
13	WORLD CREST	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	30/9/1978
14	MARITIME QUEEN	S.A.I.T.E.	STEEL/TIMBER	13/11/1978

### Vessels Working at Anchorage

#### Recent Arrivals

Vessel	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
MARITIME QUEEN	S.A.I.T.E.	STEEL/TIMBER	13/11/1978
RISHI VALMIKI	ORRI	GENERAL	13/11/1978
NEDLOYD STREFKERK	KANOO	GEN/B/MATERIAL	13/11/1978
HOGCH TARGET	KANOO	AUTOMOBILES	13/11/1978
ASUNARO	ALSAADA	GEN/CEMENT	13/11/1978
TOYOTA MARU	ALIREZA	AUTOMOBILES	13/11/1978

#### Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

Vessel	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
RISHI VALMIKI	ORRI	GENERAL	13/11/1978
LENIEVRETT	ORRI	GENERAL	13/11/1978
BRATSLAV	KANOO	GENERAL	13/11/1978
ARIES CHIEF	KANOO	GENERAL	13/11/1978
UNIKAI MARU	KANOO	GENERAL	13/11/1978
STRATHFIFE	KANOO	GENERAL	13/11/1978
MELAMPUS	BARBER	GENERAL	13/11/1978

TONNAGE DISCHARGED 35,537

WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## Mexico finds major oil field

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (R) — Mexico has discovered a major new oil field in the north east with potential reserves of 100 billion barrels, the state oil company announced Tuesday.

Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) Director-General Jorge Diaz Serrano said the new Chicoutec Field in the Tampico-Misantla area covered some 3,300 square kilometers (1,270 square miles).

Development of the field was planned over 13 years, and would require the drilling of some 16,000 wells, as many as Pemex has drilled since it was formed with oil nationalization in 1938, Diaz Serrano said.

Thousands of kilometers of roads and railways would also have to be built, he said, adding that natural gas deposits with the oil were estimated at some 40 billion cubic feet (1.13 billion cubic meters).

Tomasini, giving additional details, said the field will be developed over 13 years with 30 wells drilled during each of the first four years.

About 1,800 miles of roads and railroads will have to be built, he said.

Mexico's most recent oil boom began in 1971 when

Of 100b barrels

## U.S. sees rise in food prices

Pemex engineers began drilling deeper in the Yucatan fields where shallow wells had been in production since 1938 but with dwindling results. Then more deposits were found farther north around Tampico.

## U.S. sees rise in food prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — U.S. consumers can expect retail food prices to rise at least 6 per cent next year, and maybe by as much as 10 per cent if farmers get bad weather and inflation worsens, the Agriculture Department said Tuesday.

J. Dawson Abalt, head of the department's outlook board, said it "seems most likely" food prices will go up "somewhere between the two extremes" in 1979.

Food prices have risen about 10 per cent this year, the steepest climb since 1974, when they shot up 14.5 per cent. They were up about 6.3 per cent last year.

## OECD forecasts rise in Soviet wheat harvest

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP) — The Soviet Union is expected to have a greatly increased wheat harvest this season, up from 92 million metric tons to 105-110 million tons, but to continue imports for stock-building, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

World wheat production, up some 30 million tons on 1977, should approach the record 417 million tons harvested in 1976, according to a report by the OECD agriculture committee.

"The really big changes in the world situation are the large increase" in the Soviet Union "and a rise from 40 to 44 million tons in China, and higher production in most developing countries," the report said.

It forecast that crops outside the United States may be "at least" 35 million tons higher than last year, while U.S. production is likely to drop by 6 million tons.

While Soviet imports are expected to decline by 1.8 million tons — the biggest reduction of any country — "the reduction is modest in relation to the production increase, suggesting a willingness to build up stocks," it said.

Total production in the 24 OECD member countries is estimated to be about 5 million tons higher than last year. The U.S. reduction should be more than offset by a rise of almost 20 per cent in the European Common Market states, from 38.5 to 46.5 million tons, and

## Japanese oil mission to visit Latin America

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (R) — The Japanese Petroleum Producers' Association will send a mission to Mexico, Chile and Argentina Monday to explore the possibility of Japanese firms helping oil development projects in those nations, the association announced Tuesday.

The six-man team, led by

Pemex reported it was using new means of exploration that have required almost monthly reassessments of known and probable reserves.

Saudi Arabia has the world's largest known reserves of 150 billion barrels, according to the International Petroleum Encyclopedia. It notes a low 1977 estimate for Mexico given by Pemex as 11 billion barrels, but lists Mexican reserves at 120 billion barrels followed by the Soviet Union with 78.1 billion barrels, Kuwait 67.4 billion and Iran 63 billion. The United States reserves are placed at 31.3 billion barrels.

Serrano told the Cancun Congress Mexico expects to find more oil. He said off-shore exploration is just getting under way along 1,000 miles from Campeche to Tampico and engineers report there are promising formations in or near recent discoveries on land.

Serrano also said plans are being made to increase Mexico's daily production from 1.4 million barrels now to 2.2 million barrels by 1982.

## World trade grows, says GATT report

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (AP) — World trade grew in the first half of this year, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said in its annual trade report.

The increase, the report said, corresponded to an annual rate of about six per cent, compared to four per cent for 1977 as a whole.

Barring a sharp reversal of this trend in the second half of the year, world trade growth should be "somewhat larger" in 1978 than the previous year.

The report said that during the first six months of 1978 petroleum production in the oil exporting countries went down by nine per cent, compared with the year-ago period, while in the developed countries it rose by nine per cent, largely due to substantially increased outputs in the United States, Britain and Norway.

The trade growth of industrial nations slowed down considerably last year, with exports and imports both increasing by

five per cent in volume and 13 per cent in value, the report said.

GATT warned, not for the first time, that industrial countries can move toward improved growth and employment and more stable exchange rates only by reducing inflation to levels before the mid-1960s. It said recent inflation rates have helped reduce demand and contributed to reluctance by business to engage in fixed capital formation.

Fixed business investment, the report said, last year was still below 1973 rates, even in the United States where the recovery was more vigorous than in Western Europe.

"The risks of making price stability unquestionably the top priority policy goal are small compared to those created by continuing inflation, the spread of protectionist policies and the growing deterioration of international economic relations which these developments entail," the GATT trade report said Monday.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Municipality of Abqaiq	Equipment for sanitation and environmental health for 78/79	XX	50	Nov. 28
* Department of Water and Sewage, Medina	Temporary asphaltation of roads leading to new wells in Quba	59-98/99	150	Nov. 28
* Ministry of Education	Building a health unit in Dhuba, Tabuk (first stage)	1584	1000	Dec. 8
* Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province	Providing English language in post-primary schools in Dammam and Abha	1	Free	Nov. 25
* Municipality of Qomiyat	Supply and installation of traffic light signals	XX	Free	Dec. 3
" "	Transportation of scrap vehicles from some of the city streets	XX	"	Dec. 6



## SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 14TH NOVEMBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	SEASPEED ASIA	FAYEZ	RO RO	14/11/1978
2	EAST CAPE	ORRI	GARMENTS TEA	12/11/1978
3	ARYA MARMAR	S.E.A.	STEEL PIPES STEEL GENERAL	11/11/1978
5A	GREEN VALLEY (BARGES)	KANOO	FLOUR STEEL CEMENT, CONS. MATERIALS	11/11/1978
5B	MINI LEO	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
6	MAMMOTH OAK (BARGES)	KANOO	RICE	7/11/1978
8	NGOMIE CHAU	ALATAS	CONTR. RICE MAIZE GEN	13/11/1978
9	STERNEFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13/11/1978
10	DEMETRIOS C	O.C.E.	FROZEN CHICKEN	12/11/1978
12	LUCKY THREE	ORRI	BAGGED MAIZE CANNED PINEAPPLES	11/11/1978
14	WOL JONG	O.C.E.	CEMENT	25/10/1978
15	CHESHIRE ENDEAVOUR	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—
21	MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROOM	CEMENT	17/10/1978
22	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
36	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	FRUITS, CHICKENS	3/11/1978
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	IBN TUFAIL	KANOO	CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
43	SAMOS SUN	STAR NAV.	FRUITS	11/11/1978
44	ELLI 2	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	23/10/1978

RO RO	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
BAYARD FARHA	FAYEZ H.S.C.	RO RO	14/11/1978

### Vessels Arrived During Past 24 Hours

Vessel	Agent	CARGO	Arrival Date
MERZARIO PERSIA	A.E.T.	RO RO	13/11/1978
NGOMIE CHAU	ALATAS	CONTR. BLDG. RICE	13/11/1978
TEL. PROGRESS CHESHIRE	ALIREZA	MAIZE, SOY. GEN. VEHICLES	13/11/1978
ENDEAVOUR FARHA	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	13/11/1978
MINI LEO	H.S.C.	RO RO	13/11/1978
STERNEFELS	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
SEASPEED ASIA	ALIREZA	GENERAL	13/11/1978
BAYARD	FAYEZ	RO RO	14/11/1978

### Vessels Expected to Arrive During Next 24 Hours

Vessel	Agent	CARGO	Arrival Date
MALDIVIC TRUST	OCEAN TRD.	TIMBER GEN. LUB. OIL	13/11/1978
HELLENIC STAR	ALPHA	SOYA BEANS FISH BONE MEAL FEED	14/11/1978
AL HJAZI	ALSABAH	IRON RODS, TILES, VEH. CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
PORT OF RIO ATLANTIC FOREST	O.C.E.	REEFER	14/11/1978
LAKMOS	ROLACO	LASH BARCES	14/11/1978
IBN TUFAIL	KANOO	BULK CEMENT	14/11/1978
BRISTO MARU	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	14/11/1978
NADA	A.N.S.C.O.	GENERAL & CONTAINERS VEHICLES	15/11/1978

TOTAL DISCHARGED LAST DAY

FREIGHT TONS : 47,047

WAITING TIME: NIL

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# McEnroe wins Swedish Open with perfect service, net game

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (AP)—John McEnroe, playing his best back-to-back matches ever in a major tennis tourney, overran Tim Gullikson, 6-2, 6-2, Monday night to win an all-American final in the \$175,000 Stockholm Open.

McEnroe, 19, who beat top-seeded Swede Bjorn Borg in the semifinals, became the youngest winner ever of this coveted indoor event won by Americans all but three times. But he was two years short of Borg's record as youngest finalist.

Already dubbed the future king of the game, McEnroe was never challenged by his opponent, Gullikson, also a strong serve-and-volley game player, was simply overpowered like Borg.

"I have never played so consistently in a tournament," McEnroe said of his third pro victory. "I have played good matches before, but the next day I lost."

## But not compete

# Games body votes to let Israel attend ceremonies

BANGKOK, Thailand, Nov. 14 (Agencies)—The Asian Games Federation (AGF) executive committee decided Tuesday to invite two of Israel's AGF council members to the opening and closing ceremonies of the coming Asian Games, hoping thus to solve the problem caused by the earlier decision to bar Israel from the games.

The resolution was reached during an emergency session of the AGF executive committee to consider an ultimatum of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF). The IAAF said it would penalize members who participate in the games if Israel is not invited.

AGF President, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasappa, told reporters after the meeting that two representatives of Israel on the AGF council will be invited to attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the games, scheduled for Dec. 9-20 in Bangkok. But the committee still stood by its early decision to exclude Israel from the games for security reasons.

Rejected

The meeting rejected a proposal by Israel that five of its athletes be allowed to participate in the ceremonies and be included in the parade of athletes on both days.

The proposal was submitted through IAAF President Adrian Paulen, who acted as mediator between Israel and the AGF.

Paulen, said after the rejection of the Israeli counter-proposal that he would await the outcome of an AGF council meeting Wednesday before making any comment.

But

If the IAAF continues to withhold its approval, track and field athletes taking part in the games face a ban on competing in all events under IAAF auspices.

Marshal Dawee said the AGF was united in wanting the games to go on "regardless of the position taken by the IAAF."

Memories of the embarrassment caused by the Israeli presence at the 1974 Asian Games in Tehran and the Montreal Olympics in 1976 were still fresh in the minds of Asian countries, he said.

In Tehran, representatives of some Arab and Asian countries refused to take part in team or direct competition with Israel.

Japan

Meanwhile, a Japanese representative confirmed that Japan will send athletes to the games. Earlier reports had said that Japan would cancel its participation to comply with the IAAF's ruling.

More than 4,000 athletes from 20 countries, including Saudi Arabia, have confirmed their participation in the eighth Asian Games.

## 50,000 Americans may go

# U.S. team, Soviets haggle over Olympic tickets

By Nikki Finkle

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP)—Officials of the United States Olympic Committee said Monday they were bargaining with the Russians over more tickets to better sporting events for American visitors to the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

"We want what's best for Americans, what best fits our needs. The host country doesn't look at it from our viewpoint," USOC Executive Director Col. Donald Miller told American reporters.

Among the problems still unresolved, U.S. Olympic officials said, are:

- More tickets for Americans who want to attend the Games. The Russians have proposed 200,000 but the Americans want 2,000 more.
- More U.S. tickets for the opening and closing ceremonies.
- More tickets to events that most interest Americans—swimming, boxing and track and field, rather than soccer and team handball. U.S. organizers say the present ratio is "unacceptable."



STABLER: Oakland's quarterback passed for 2,176 yards last season with 28 touchdowns and 29 interceptions.

## Oakland crushes Bengals, 34-21

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14 (AP)—Ken Stabler threw a pair of touchdown passes and Neil Colzie returned a fumble 32 yards for another score as the Oakland Raiders took a 20-7 halftime lead and went on to defeat the Cincinnati Bengals, 34-21, Monday night.

Cincinnati	0	7	0	14	21
Oakland	6	14	7	34	

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ed like Borg.

"I have never played so consistently in a tournament," McEnroe said of his third pro victory. "I have played good matches before, but the next day I lost."

Stinging

McEnroe, with his stinging serves and tenacious network, was as impressive as against Borg. For the second day, he was not broken though Gullikson carried him to deuce four times in one service game.

Returning six forehead smashes and crosscourt winners for 3-1 lead in the second set, McEnroe's defensive game worked even better than against Borg.

McEnroe dropped only 13 points in his eight service games against Gullikson.

After winning his own service at 2-4, Gullikson rallied briefly in the next game, but on the deuce point, McEnroe fired two serves with rifle accuracy and held for 5-2.

Gullikson didn't come any closer. The second set followed the same pattern. McEnroe breaking through in the fourth and eighth games to win in one hour and ten minutes. He won all his matches here in straight sets.

McEnroe, who has scored Grand Prix triumphs at Hartford, Connecticut, and San Francisco won \$25,000 to boost his earnings to \$150,000 since turning pro last June.

Stan Smith and Rob Lutz, who will join McEnroe and third-round loser Brian Gottfried in the Davis Cup finals against Britain in December, dropped a 6-3, 6-2 decision in the doubles finals to Tom Okker and Wojtek Fibak.

Taipei events opens

TAIPEI, Nov. 14 (AP)—Fifth-seeded Geoff Masters edged fellow Australian David Carter 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 Tuesday in the first round of the \$50,000 Taipei Cathay Trust open tennis championships.

In other matches, American Mike Cahill downed Rod Frawley of Australia, 6-4, 7-6. Dutch Wallys of the United States beat Christopher Freyess of France, 7-5, 6-2, and Asahi Menon of India ousted Sherwood Stewart of the United States, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6.



CONSISTENT: 19-year-old John McEnroe did not lose a service game in the course of his 6-2, 6-2 victory in the finals of the Swedish Open and did not drop a set during the entire tournament.

## Of 1974 heroes

# Aztecs money talks for Dutch coach

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP)—Rinus Michels, coach of the Dutch national soccer team which it reached the World Cup final in 1974, has been signed to coach the Los Angeles Aztecs of the North American Soccer League.

Aztecs President Larry Friend said Monday that Michels would be the highest-paid coach in the NASL, but would give no details of the contract.

"This is a great day for the North American Soccer League," Friend said. Michels' decision might lead to other internationally-respected coaches joining NASL teams, he said.

"Six months ago, it someone said I would be coaching the Aztecs, I would have said he was crazy," Michels told reporters Monday. "What happened? The most easy answer to that question is that money can change the mind."

Michels will have to change the fortunes of the Aztecs. It was one of the NASL's top teams in 1977 but slipped badly in 1978. All of their best known players had been dealt to other teams by mid-season in an unsuccessful attempt to reverse the slide.

Spain's national title.

## Tass lashes FIFA amateur ruling

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (R)—The official Soviet News Agency Tass Tuesday accused the International Football Federation (FIFA) for seeking to prevent Communist countries winning the Olympic soccer title by barring their best players from the competition.

Tass also charged that FIFA and its Brazilian president, Joao Havelange, were ignoring world public opinion by insisting that players from Europe and South America who had taken part in World Cup series could not play in the Olympics.

## Scots F.A. Cup draw announced

GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 14 (R)—The draw for the Scottish Football Association Cup first and second rounds was made here Tuesday.

Drawn in the first round to be played on Saturday Dec. 16 are Gala Fairydean vs. Cowdenbeath, Vale of Leithen vs. Forfar Athletic, Dunfermline Athletic vs. Albion Rovers, Falkirk vs. Keith, Threave Rovers vs. East Stirling, Meadowbank Thistle vs. Inverness Caledonian.

Second round to be played on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1979: Meadowbank Thistle or Inverness Caledonian vs. Stenhousemuir, Stranraer vs. Dunfermline Athletic or Albion Rovers, Vale of Leithen or Forfar Athletic vs. Berwick Rangers, East Fife vs. Brechin City, Inverness Thistle vs. Falkirk or Keith, Threave Rovers or East Stirling vs. Spartans, Gala Fairydean or Cowdenbeath vs. Alloa, Peterhead vs. Queens Park.

FIFA's move came after many years of complaints that Communist countries had an unfair advantage in the Olympic soccer tournament since professionals from other states are barred while leading Eastern-bloc players, officially classed as amateurs, are not.

Tass said Havelange's Madrid statement showed that FIFA under his leadership



ALL EYES: Mike Walsh and Graham Robinson of Everton race Mike McGee of Queens Park Rangers (right) for the ball in a recent soccer match at Loftus Road, West London.

## In final Test

# Gavaskar's 96 pitches Indians to solid start

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 14 (R)—Opening batsman Sunil Gavaskar hit 96 not out to anchor the Indian innings on the first day of the third and final Test against Pakistan here Tuesday.

Playing solidly through the day, he led India to a score of 195 for four at close of play.

He has been at the wicket for 305 minutes, hitting 13 fours. If he can manage four more runs Wednesday he will have hit a century against each of the major cricket-playing countries.

Gavaskar's valuable innings continued the good form he has shown in this series. He hit 89 in the first test and 97 in the second.

His progress Wednesday will have a considerable bearing on whether India can score the win they need to square the series, in which Pakistan lead 1-0 with one match drawn.

Play was interrupted by a crowd disturbance which forced the players in to tea 20 minutes early and resulted in a loss of 20 minutes' playing time.

Some 250 spectators breached a 12-foot fence and ran onto the pitch. They eventually retreated to the boundary, but caused a distraction to batsmen and fielders and the umpires took the players off.

Packer nets batsman

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 14 (AP)—Australia lost another batting star to World Series Cricket Tuesday when South African-born Kepler Wessels signed a three-year contract with Kerry Packer's organization.

Wessels, 21, will play for Ian Chappell's Australian group, probably with the Cavaliers who play country matches. His first game will be in Western Australia on Nov. 21.

The stylish left-hander was one of the most promising players in English county cricket with Sussex last season.

Wessels has carved out two dashing centuries this season for the Sydney grade club, Waverley, but had not been asked to train with the New South Wales state squad.

Wessels, who has applied for Australian citizenship, said he would eventually like to play against the top WSC bowlers.

He got a taste of their fire Tuesday when he faced Australians Jeff Thomson and Len Pascoe at the Sydney cricket ground.

The invitation means the runner, Dennis Rainear, 26, of Midland, Massachusetts, does not have to qualify by running a marathon course in three hours.

"I read he was disappointed because the bullet kept him from running the distance in less than three hours," Will Cloney, the Boston Marathon director, said.

Rainear finished the 26-mile course on Nov. 4 in three hours and nine minutes after a bullet slammed into his skull and raised a giant lump.

"For any guy to run like that and finish just nine minutes over three hours deserves a special invitation," said Cloney.

"We're delighted to overlook the nine minutes," he said.

Rainear, a chemist, said he would accept Cloney's invitation Monday.

## On Olympic soccer

# FIFA amateur ruling

"continues its obstinate attitude and pays no heed to the highest international sports organization, to the opinion of the broad sporting public and of soccer fans."

FIFA's move came after many years of complaints that Communist countries had an unfair advantage in the Olympic soccer tournament since professionals from other states are barred while leading Eastern-bloc players, officially classed as amateurs, are not.

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## Dennis the Menace



"YOUR THREE BEARS ARE OKAY, BUT DO YOU MIND NOT DOIN' GOLDILOCKS' VOICE, PLEASE?"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

42 Wading bird

43 German river

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Late News

## Idi Amin orders withdrawal from Kagera River territory

NAIROBI, Nov. 14 (AP) — President Idi Amin of Uganda ordered Tuesday the withdrawal of Ugandan military forces from occupied Northwestern Tanzania. Radio Uganda announced, Tanzania, however, called the withdrawal announcement a "lie" and indicated it intended to continue fighting.

The withdrawal order, which came as the East African border war to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations and the Arab League. It was quoted in the radio broadcast.

"I have decided to withdraw my armed forces to the recognized border of Uganda and Tanzania in spite of the provocations which earlier led

them to Tanzanian territory in an exercise of their right of hot pursuit," Amin was quoted as saying.

Uganda invaded northwestern Tanzania three weeks ago and annexed 700 square miles of land north of the Kagera River. Amin said the attack was in retaliation for an alleged Tanzanian invasion of Uganda a week earlier.

Amin, in announcing his withdrawal, warned that any Tanzanian attempt to enter Uganda in pursuit of his army would result in renewed bloodshed.

"If there is any attempt by the Tanzanian armed forces to cross into Uganda in spite of the withdrawal of my armed forces... it will be considered

as yet another act of invasion against my country and will be dealt with decisively," Amin reportedly said.

"If this happens, whatever measures I take will be an act of legitimate self defense and no one should blame me. This is an appeal as well as a warning and those who have ears, let them hear."

Tanzania Saturday reportedly launched a major counter-offensive to drive between 2,000-3,000 Ugandan troops from positions along the northern bank of the Kagera River, which runs east, from the Tanzania-Uganda-Rwanda border to Lake Victoria.

Amin had proclaimed the river the new natural boundary between the warring states.

Uganda claimed it repelled a major ground assault by the Tanzanians but President Amin reportedly rushed to the front and ordered infantry units to the battle zone.

Tuesday's withdrawal announcement contradicted Amin's earlier statements that any Ugandan withdrawal was contingent on Tanzania meeting a number of political demands.

In an appeal to Tanzania Tuesday, Amin asked Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to curb political activity of exiled former Ugandan President Milton Obote and Ugandan exile groups based in Tanzania, radio Uganda said.

"I want, as I have done in the past, to continue with my good neighborly policy with all my neighbors," said Amin.

"Both Tanzania and Uganda have a common destiny. I appeal to my brother, President Nyerere of Tanzania, to put an end, once and for all, to (the activities) of Milton Obote and other exiles who are based in Tanzania and had mounted subversion against my country across the border."

As proof of Uganda's sincerity and its withdrawal order, radio Uganda said, Amin asked the Organization of African Unity to send military observers to East Africa to confirm the withdrawal of Ugandan forces from northwestern Tanzania.



CHICAGO: A female cub brings the Chicago Zoo's polar bear population to five. The son of Beatrice and Alfred, he was the only one of a litter of three to survive. He was later taken from his mother, who has been known to abandon her young.

## Widely-used gasoline element declared carcinogenic in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — A chemical used as a gasoline additive and pesticide has been found to be a cause of cancer in animals by the National Cancer Institute.

Test results on the substance, ethylene dibromide, also called EDB, indicated potential threat to human health.

In the studies, large doses of EDB were fed through tubes to rats and mice, producing a high incidence of a variety of cancers in both male and female animals, the report said. The first tumors showed up in as little as 12 weeks after the study began.

The animals developed cancers of the stomach, lungs, liver and blood vessels. The death rate was so high that experiments were discontinued after they had run only half the planned course.

The institute said its findings show EDB must be considered capable of causing cancer in humans. About 350 million pounds of EDB were produced in 1976. Ninety percent of it was

used in leaded gasoline as an additive to remove lead from the engine's combustion chamber.

Five per cent of the total production is used as a fumigant in soils and on grains, fruits and vegetables.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health estimated that 9,000 wor-

kers are exposed to EDB in manufacturing plants. In addition, the institute said that 650,000 gasoline station attendants were exposed to much lower levels.

But the largest EDB manufacturer said the test was flawed by the manner in which the chemical was administered.

"Ethylene dibromide is a very irritating chemical and... not surprisingly caused irritation to the stomach,"

EDB had been manufactured for 50 years and studies on workers handling the chemical showed no evidence it causes cancer.

Dow Chemical Co. said the institute's study was "scientifically unacceptable."

The animals died "because doses were at such high levels and given as though you were drinking it. It was as if it were inhaled instead of inhaled by workers."

The environmental Defense Fund, a consumer advocacy group, asked the environmental protection agency in July 1975 to take EDB off the market as a pesticide.

## Ministry sets timetable for departure of Hajjis

JEDDAH, Nov. 14 (SPA) — A decree was issued by Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasi Tuesday regulating the return home of Hajjis.

The decree stipulates that those who came by road may leave Mecca only after the Health Ministry has given the pilgrimage a clean bill of health.

Centers set up by the ministry at the gates of the city of Mecca will allow pilgrim buses to travel back to the countries of origin after the necessary procedures have been completed.

Pilgrims who arrived by air must abide by their plane reservations as marked on their special return cards.

Employees of the ministry will not allow anyone to leave except on the date specified.

Pilgrims travelling by air shall stop over in Jeddah at the Hajj Terminal.

The minister instructed officials to check all passports and travel card and to let pass only those whose travel date is due.

The decree allows sea and air travellers to leave for Jeddah no less than 48 hours before their departure date. Officials are instructed not to let pass anyone leaving from Jeddah and Medina air and port facilities without proper certification.

Officials must check the seal of the bus guild on passports and tickets.

The pilgrims will be received by officials from the ministry and will be lodged at the port under the ministry's supervision. All pilgrims are allowed to change their reservations and means of transport, but the ministry must handle all such arrangements to ensure that each pilgrim does, in fact, leave. The passport department must also be notified any changes.

The decree said that all pilgrims must leave Mecca by bus. It ordered the guild to provide enough vehicles for the move.

From page one

### Egyptian

will have to go ahead in their own time, and this is the main point of difference between us.

"The Americans have now put forward some ideas, to both us and the Egyptians. And this is where we stand at the present."

"I am not bringing back anything new. I have come to participate in the cabinet consultations."

Dayan said much progress had been made. "We are now near the end of the text of the main peace treaty between us and Egypt as well as the text of the annexes, both political and military."

"About two items are left, demands by us and the Egyptians which are mutually unacceptable. But the thing is finished both as regards the political and military annexes as well."

"What is left is the question of linkage, where Egypt demands parallel progress to be made on the West Bank with reaching a peace treaty with them, and some other items which are very important for us, such as the question of oil and U.S. financial aid to Israel and the redeployment of our forces in the Negev."

"The main question on which Egypt does not agree is the question of oil. We want the possibility of at least buying the oil we have developed in the Sinai, and which we need. Otherwise, agreement has been reached with Egypt on nearly all other points such as diplomatic relations, the station of U.N. forces, demili-

tarized zones and the timetable for all this."

Dayan added: "As far as the linkage question is concerned, Egypt is, of course, concerned with its position vis-a-vis the other Arab countries."

Dayan said he would not comment publicly on the latest U.S. proposals until the Egyptian position toward them was known.

In an interview with Israel Radio before leaving New York Dayan had said that he personally favored parallel talks with the Egyptians on the Sinai.

He also said that "one organic element of the military treaty" still required completion.

Iran

"I don't know the details of it, but I think there is no doubt that Iran has made great social progress and has moved toward freer expression of people," he said.

Carter who advocated general elections in Iran within six months described the Shah as a friend and a loyal ally of the United States and said Iran's relationship with the West was constructive and valuable.

"Having a strong and independent Iran... is a very stabilizing factor and we would hate to see it disrupted by villains and the government fall," he said.

Cyprus

He expressed the wish that "this criminal act may prove to be the last act of terrorism and that international society may be rid of the crime of terrorism."

The commutation of the two Palestinians' death sentence had been widely anticipated, primarily because of the Cyprus government's moral backing of the Palestine cause.

and West Bank issues covered by the two Camp David agreements.

In an earlier interview Dayan said that a decision on U.S. financial aid was required now so that Israel would not start its withdrawal without knowing that it had sufficient funds to complete the new military installations in the Negev to replace those being abandoned in Sinai.

He also said that "one organic element of the military treaty" still required completion.

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## "Doing business in Saudi Arabia is a very personal experience..."



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Jim Bath, a former U.S. Air Force fighter pilot, heads Jim Bath and Associates, a turbine aircraft consulting firm based in Houston. He also operates an airport there on behalf of a group of Saudi investors, and travels frequently to the Kingdom.

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